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Wilson's

SEED REPORTING SERVICE.

Garden Book

for 1919

Sixth Year

62.57



J. J. WILSON SEED CO., Inc., 79 ORANGE ST., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Wilson's Seeds Insure Satisfaction

Fresh Vegetables From Your Own Garden

If you have never eaten vegetables fresh from the garden you do not know what really good garden products are.

When you have raised your own vegetables once you won't be satisfied with the kind you purchase from your local dealer. Your own will be crisp and tender, luscious and appetizing, whereas those you buy are often dried out and soft and vapid. No life to them—none of that crispness, that firmness, that "atmosphere" of the garden about them. Perhaps they were grown many miles away; as likely as not they were picked three or four days, or even more, before they were placed on sale, and in all probability they were packed into containers and allowed to heat and become stale even before they got into the hands of your local green goods man.

You can raise your own vegetables, too, at trifling cost and with little labor if you will only keep the weeds from getting ahead of you.

FOOD PRODUCTION MORE A PATRIOTIC DUTY NOW THAN EVER!

Food Administrator Hoover tells us that America will have to supply 60 per cent of the world's foodstuffs. That means that every garden plot, every vacant lot, every foot of productive soil, must be tilled and planted.

Conditions of famine exist in war-torn Europe. Millions are on the verge of starvation—indeed, actually starving. Our duty is plain. We have planted for VICTORY. Now let us plant for PEACE AND PLENTY.

J. J. WILSON SEED CO., Inc.

79 ORANGE ST. (near Broad St.)

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Phone Branch Brook 2638

ESTABLISHED 1913

Port Newark and Roseville Cars pass our door.

Instructions for Ordering, and Terms of Business

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Order Early. Kindly place your order early so as to assist us in getting it out promptly.

Your order, whether large or small, will receive our prompt and careful attention.

We Deliver Free, anywhere in the United States, all seeds by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and pound, except where otherwise noted.

How to Send Money. Money may be sent by post-office order, bank draft, express money order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1 or more, it is best to send by one of these methods. Stamps in small amounts will be accepted.

C. O. D. Shipments. Our terms are cash with order from unknown correspondents. We ship no goods C. O. D. unless purchaser remits, in advance, sufficient money to pay transportation charges.

Name, Address, etc. When ordering, give name and full address. Many orders are received without the name or post-office address of sender. It is impossible to fill such orders until they are identified.

Write Plainly. In ordering goods sent by freight or express, write plainly your express or freight office, county and state in full, giving name of

express or railroad company by which you wish them sent.

Please Note. If goods do not arrive promptly after you receive our advice of shipment, please let us know, and we shall have them traced at once. If only part of the order is received, please wait a few days for the remainder before writing us.

Our Guarantee. While we guarantee all seeds which we send out to be strictly fresh and to have shown a high germination test, still crops are contingent upon so many conditions of soil and weather, time and manner of planting, cultivation, etc., over which we have no control, that we cannot be responsible for the product, and we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, or productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these conditions, they are at once to be returned.

Correspondence. Proper attention is given to all letters of inquiry. If we can be of any service to you when you are laying out your garden, or making up your order, please command us.

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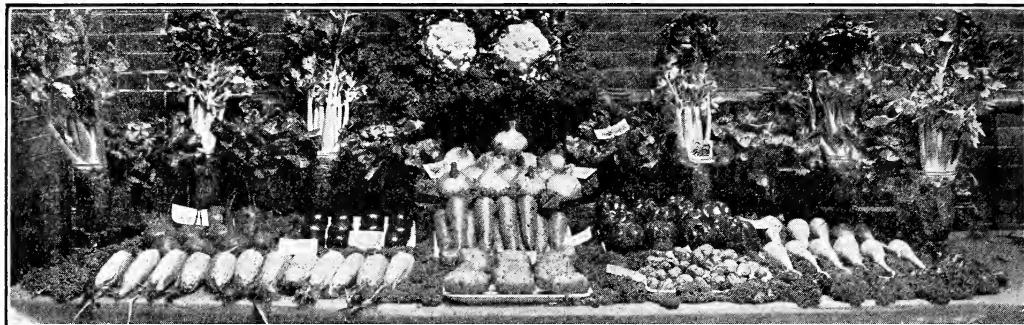
Have You a Friend to Whom You'd Like Us to Mail Our Catalog? A Postal Will Bring It Promptly.

Condensed Planting Table

The following table is intended for Home Gardeners. Those who have no hot bed should buy plants when suggested.

Variety	When to Sow	Quantity for 50 Ft. Row or Small Garden	Depth to Sow	Cultural Notes
Beans (Bush).....	May to Aug....	1 pint.....	2 in.	Drills 2 ft. apart, 2 in. between seeds.
Beans (Pole).....	May, June.....	1 pkt.....	2 in.	Sow against fence or trellis, 6 in. to 1 ft. apart or train to poles.
Beans (Lima).....	June.....	½ pint.....	3 in.	Sow 4 or 5 beans around poles, set 4 feet apart or in rows, on strings or wire 3 or 4 in. apart.
Beets.....	Apr. to July...	1 oz.....	½ in.	Drills—thin out—6 in. apart.
Broccoli.....	May.....	1 pkt. or buy plants.....	½ in.	Set out in rows same as cabbage.
Brussels Sprouts.....	April, May	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Set out in rows same as cabbage.
Cabbage.....	April, May June.....	2 pkts. early and late.....	½ in.	Transplant in rows 2 ft. apart, about 18 in. between plants.
Carrot.....	Mar., April....	1 pkt. early, 1 pkt. late....	½ in.	Thin out 3 to 4 in. apart.
Cauliflower.....	April.....	1 pkt. or buy plants.....	½ in.	Transplant in rows same as cabbage.
Celeriac (Knob Celery).....	May.....	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Transplant and hill like celery.
Celery.....	May.....	plants in July or August....	½ in.	Transplant in rows 2 ft. apart and hill up to blanch.
Chard (Swiss).....	Apr. to July...	½ oz.....	½ in.	Sow in rows. Thin out where too thick.
Chinese Cabbage.....	August.....	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Sow in rows. Thin out or transplant 1 ft. apart.
Corn Salad.....	May, August, September.....	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Sow in rows and thin out.
Corn—Sweet.....	May, June and July.....	1 pkt.....	1 in.	Sow in rows 3 ft. apart and 1 ft. between plants, or in hills 3 ft. apart each way.
Cucumber.....	May to July...	1 pkt.....	1 in.	In hills 4 ft. to 6 ft. apart.
Egg Plant.....	May or June...	1 pkt. or buy plants.....	½ in.	Set in rows 3 ft. apart; 2 to 3 ft. apart in the rows.
Endive (Curled).....	Apr., June, July	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Transplant 1 ft. apart, or sow in rows and thin out.
Kale.....	June.....	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Transplant same as cabbage.
Kohlrabi.....	May, June, July	1 pkt.....	½ in.	Thin out or transplant like cabbage.
Leek.....	Apr., May, July	1 pkt.....	1 in.	Sow in rows 12 in. apart. Thin out 4 to 6 in. apart.
Lettuce.....	April to Aug...	3 pkts.....	½ in.	Sow leaf lettuce in rows. Transplant head lettuce. 1 ft. apart.
Melon (Muskmelons).....	May.....	1 pkt.....	1 in.	In hills 4 ft. to 5 ft. apart.
Melon (Water).....	May.....	1 pkt.....	1 in.	In hills 8 ft. apart.
Mustard.....	May to Oct.....	1 oz.....	½ in.	Sow thickly in rows 2 in. apart.
Onion (Seed).....	April, May.....	2 pkts.....	½ in.	Sow in rows 15 in. apart and thin to 2 in. apart. Use thinnings for green onions.
Onion (Sets).....	April, May....	1 qt.....	2 in.	Plant in rows 12 in. apart and 4 in. between sets.
Parsley.....	April to Aug...	2 pkts.....	½ in.	Sow in rows 1 ft. apart.
Parsnips.....	April.....	½ oz.....	½ in.	Sow in rows 18 in. apart, thin out to 6 in. apart.
Peas.....	Mar., Apr. and August.....	1 pint.....	3 to 4 in.	Make successive sowings early, medium and late in rows 2 ft. to 3 ft. apart.
Pepper.....	May or June...	1 pkt. or buy plants.....	½ in.	Plant same as Egg Plant.
Potatoes.....	April to June...	½ peck early, 1 peck late....	4 in.	Plant in rows 3 ft. apart, 12 in. between sets.
Pumpkin.....	May.....	1 pkt.....	1 in.	Plant in hills 8 ft. to 10 ft. apart.
Radish.....	Mar. to Aug....	1½ oz.....	1 in.	Use 2 or 3 kinds. Sow every two weeks in rows 1 foot apart.
Rutabaga (Turnip).....	May, June and July.....	½ oz.....	½ in.	Sow in rows 18 in. apart. Thin out to 8 in.
Spinach.....	Apr. to Sept....	1 oz.....	1 in.	Sow in rows 1 foot apart and thin to 6 in. apart.
Swisschard.....	Apr. to July...	½ oz.....	½ in.	See Chard.
Squash.....	May.....	1 pkt.....	1 in.	Sow in hills 4 ft. to 8 ft. apart.
Tomato.....	May.....	1 pkt. or buy plants.....	½ in.	Plant 3 ft. apart and use supports.
Turnip.....	April, May, July, Aug... July, Aug...	3 pkts.....	½ in.	Sow in rows 12 in. apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 in. Use two or three kinds.

WILSON'S SEEDS WILL GROW ANYWHERE



Wilson's "Quality" Vegetable Seeds

SELECTED WITH SPECIAL CARE FOR THE HOME GARDEN.

No vegetable ever comes to the table at home like those gathered fresh from the home garden. The rich, sweet flavor and fragrant aroma coming with freshly gathered vegetables when cooked sharpens the appetite and gives zest and relish to eating.

WILSON'S ARTICHOOKES

One ounce will sow a row 75 feet long and will produce about 400 plants.

CULTURE.—May be grown from seed sown indoors in February or March, and the seedlings set out in May in rows 4 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row.

Large Green Globe. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

JERUSALEM ROOTS. MARKET PRICE.

ASPARAGUS

HOW TO DRY ASPARAGUS. See p. 21.
All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row 40 feet long and will produce about 600 plants; 5 lbs. to acre;
150 plants to a bed 15 x 50 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in rows 1 foot apart, in well manured, rich, sandy loam. When the plants are one or two years old, put them into permanent beds 3 to 4 feet apart, allowing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the plants in the row. Cover tops firmly with 2 to 3 inches of soil. A dressing of salt at the rate of 8 ozs. to the square yard is recommended every spring. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or straw.

Palmetto. Bright green; preferred by many. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Colossal. A large, quick-growing variety. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. 8,000 will plant an acre.

Palmetto. 2-year-old roots. 25 for 45 cts.; 50 for 80 cts.; 100 for \$1.40; 1,000 for \$8.50.

Colossal. 2-year-old roots. 25 for 45 cts.; 50 for 80 cts.; 100 for \$1.40; 1,000 for \$8.50.

Slugs may be destroyed with Slug Shot or Agricultural Lime.

Transportation charges not included.



Asparagus.

WILSON'S BEANS

We supply packets of all Beans at 10c, except where otherwise quoted.

One quart will sow a row 150 feet long; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

Where the cost of mailing is less than postpaid price quoted, we shall either refund difference or send additional seed to cover, at purchaser's option.

How to Dry Beans for Winter Use, see p. 21.

New Jersey, April 6th, 1918.
I wish to state that last year and this year your seeds have convinced me. Yes, there is a difference. Wilson's for me in future.

HENRY MAAS.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Mature in 40 to 50 days from germination. Average height 15 inches. Average yield 125 to 150 bushels green pods to acre.

CULTURE.—Start sowing the first week in May and for succession at intervals of two weeks until the latter part of August. Plant the Beans 2 inches deep and 2 inches apart in the row, the rows about 2 feet apart; hoe frequently up to the time of blossoming, but only when the vines are perfectly dry, always drawing the soil toward the rows. Avoid too deep cultivation, as any mutilation of the roots after plants come into bloom is likely to cause blossoms to fall, thereby reducing the crop. The plants will continue in bearing longer if the Beans are constantly gathered when fit for use. **Beans will come up more quickly if planted eyes down.**

BOUNTIFUL GREEN-POD. Long, fleshy, flat, broad pods, tender and brittle and absolutely stringless; very early and very productive. Recommended as being one of the best for the home garden. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.); $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$2.75; peck \$5.25.

King of the Earlies. Round pods. Very early and an exceedingly heavy yielder. The dry bean is very hardy and can consequently be planted earlier than most other sorts. Splendid too for late sowing. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

Valentine, Extra-Early. Round pods. Earliest of all. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

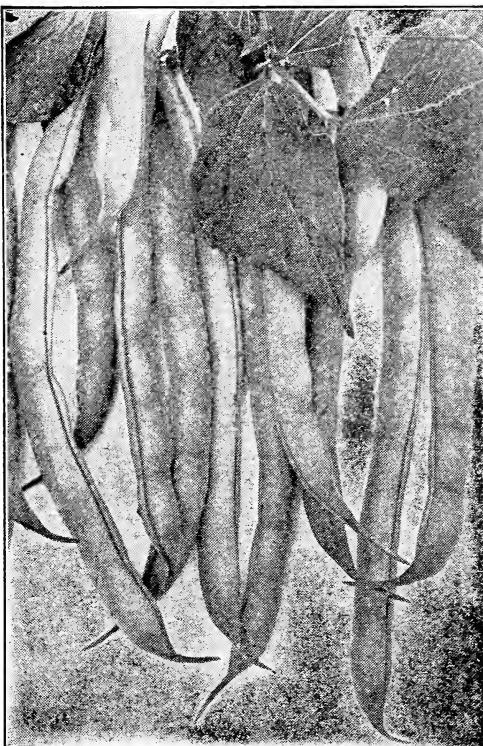
Valentine, Black. Long, round, solid pods; very early; black seed. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 80 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

Refugee, Extra-Early. Round, light green pods; very productive. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 80 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

Refugee, Late, or 1000-to-1. Round pods; used largely for pickling. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

Stringless Green-Pod. Long, round pods; early. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 85 cts. postpaid \$1.00).

Dwarf Horticultural. Fine snap or shell bean. Flat pods. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 90 cts. (postpaid \$1.05).



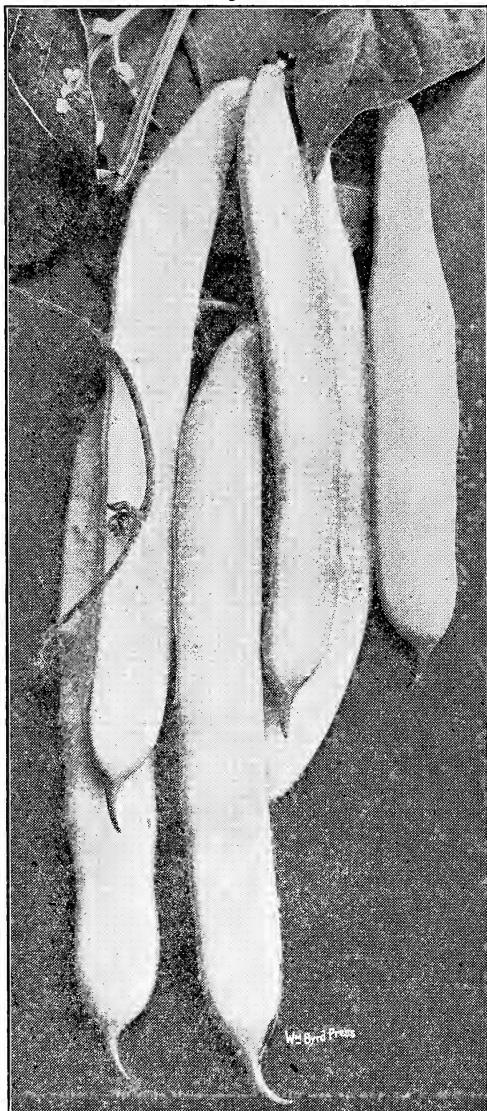
Bountiful Green Pod Beans.

White Marrow. The most popular variety to grow for winter shell beans. Oval white seed. Can also be used as a green shell bean, cooking very dry and mealy. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 80 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

English Broad Windsor Beans

Very hardy; height about 3 feet. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in order to get into pod before heat sets in. Plant 4 inches deep and 4 inches apart in the rows; have rows 3 feet apart. Used as a shell bean only. Delicious served with bacon boiled or fried. Pint 60 cts. (postpaid 68 cts.); quart \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.15). For Black Aphis on stems and leaves, spray with Black Leaf 40.





Improved Golden Wax Beans.

DWARF WAX BEANS

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Long, flat, meaty, golden yellow pods. Early and very productive. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 80 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

Black Wax, Pencil Pod. Round, meaty, curved pods, tender and stringless. Medium early and productive. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid \$1.00).

Refugee Wax. Round, curved, nearly stringless pods of good size; early and a fine yielder. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 80 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

Wardwell Kidney Wax. Long, almost straight, flat pods. Very prolific. A trifle later than Improved Golden Wax. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid \$1.00).

Sure Crop Stringless Wax. A new stringless sort; black seeded; pods of good size, thick and flat and of excellent quality. Very early. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 80 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

POLE STRING, or SHELL BEANS

Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to drought and high winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction.

Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder. Round pods 7 to 9 inches long; stringless. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

Lazy Wife. Broad, thick, stringless pods; shell or string Bean. Pint 50 cts. (postpaid 58 cts.).

White Creaseback (Fat Horse). Round, stringless pods. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 43 cts.); quart 95 cts. (postpaid \$1.10).

Scarlet Runner. Largely grown for ornamental purposes. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid \$1.10).

Mr. A. M. Ferier, of Newark, N. J., raised last year 22 quarts shelled beans from 1 quart Bush Lima Bean Seed bought of us.

DWARF LIMA AND WHITE BEANS

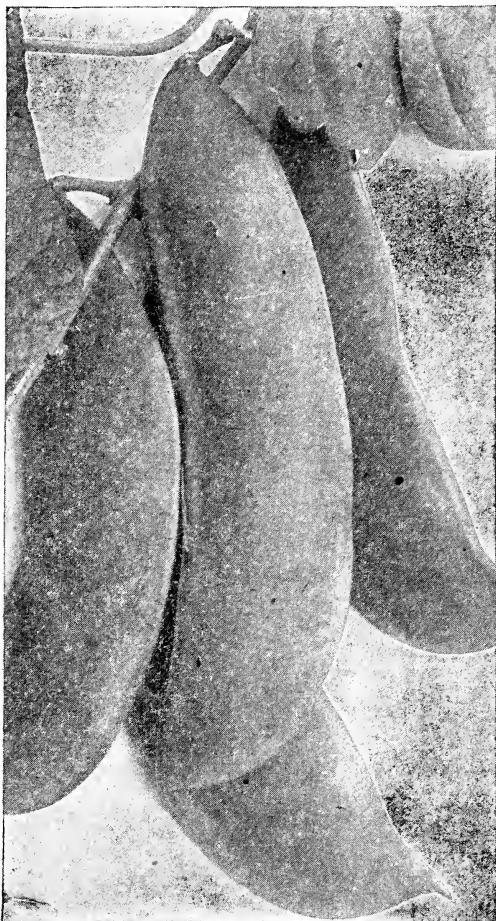
How to Dry Lima Beans for Winter Use, see p. 21.

Mature in 60 to 80 days. Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas.

One quart will sow a row about 100 feet long; $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel to acre. Plant seed eyes down.

CULTURE.—As soon as danger of frost is over and the soil has become warm, sow in rich, light loam in rows 2 feet apart, placing the Beans (eyes down) 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows and covering them to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Hoe often. A top dressing of poultry manure, ashes, or some good fertilizer or compost will hasten maturity and increase yield.

Fordhook Bush. The best of all bush limas. Immense pods; enormously productive; quality unsurpassed. Pint 45 cts (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid \$1.00).



BUSH LIMA, Burpee's. Good-sized pods; large, thick Beans of excellent quality. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

IMPROVED BUSH LIMA, Burpee's. Larger than the above, heavier yielder, and earlier. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 53 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid \$1.00).

BUSH LIMA, Henderson's. Very productive; early. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 43 cts.); quart 70 cts. (postpaid 85 cts.).

POLE LIMA BEANS

Mature in about 90 days.

One quart will plant about 150 hills; plant seed eyes down.

CULTURE.—Pole Beans, especially Limas, are very sensitive to cold and wet, and if planted in cold or soggy soil will rot. Set poles 4 feet apart each way, and, when danger of frost is past, and the ground has become warm, plant 4 or 5 Beans, eyes down, around each pole. When the young plants come up, thin to three to the pole; hoe and cultivate freely, and where possible top dress each hill with a small quantity of poultry manure, compost or other good fertilizer. See also Cultural Notes under Pole String Beans on page 4.

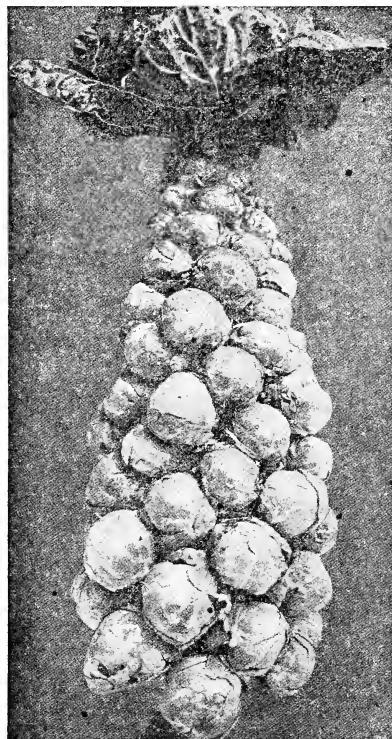
EARLY LEVIATHAN. Earliest of all; enormous pods and Beans; great yielder. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

CARPINTERIA. Early; splendid flavor; very vigorous grower and great yielder. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

CHALLENGER (Potato Lima). Very productive; thick pods and Beans. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

KING OF THE GARDEN. Large pods averaging 5 to 6 inches long, in great profusion; large Beans. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

BEAN POLES, Red Cedar, Pointed. Will last for years. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Wilson's Champion Brussels Sprouts.

WILSON'S BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Mature in about 150 days.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

Sow seed in frames or open ground, and transplant same as Cabbage. Have rows 3 feet apart and plants 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows. Cultivate like Cabbage. For late use sow seed in June.

WILSON'S CHAMPION. Very tender; prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

How to Dry Brussels Sprouts, see p. 21.

WILSON'S GARDEN BEET

All 5 cts. packet.

One ounce will sow a row 50 feet long; 6 to 7 lbs. to the acre.

Ready for table in 40 to 75 days after sowing.

CULTURE.—Beets can be sown in spring, when the apple is in bloom. Sow the seed 1½ inches deep in rows 1 foot apart. When the plants have made 3 or 4 leaves, thin out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate thoroughly. For succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks until the middle of July. Fibrous loam, well enriched and well drained, will produce good Beet crops.

 **WILSON'S DETROIT DARK RED.** Globular; deep vermillion flesh, zoned lighter; very sweet and tender. For early or late sowing, our strain is very superior. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.75.

Eclipse. Smooth-skinned, round, dark red, zoned lighter; tender and sweet; of fine quality. Matures early. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

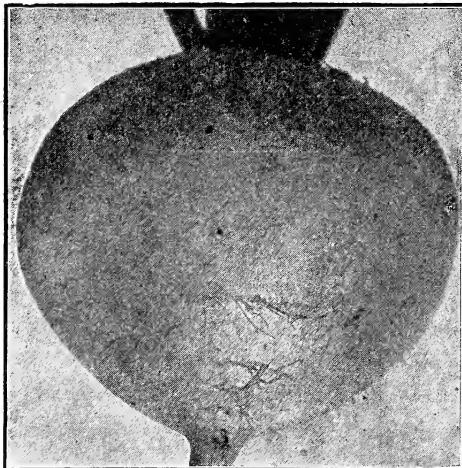
 **CROSSBY'S EGYPTIAN.** Deep red flesh, slightly zoned; very smooth and tender and sweet. Very early; good shape and size. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.75.

 **CRIMSON GLOBE.** A second-early globe-shaped Beet of medium size. The flesh is rich blood red, very sweet and free from stringiness; quality good. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.60.

Swiss Chard, or Cut-and-Come-Again Spinach. Green curled. Grown for its large, succulent, tender leaves and leaf stalks. (See page 18.) Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Swiss Chard, Luccullus. Larger than above; dark green crinkled leaves, heavily ribbed. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60.

How to Dry Beets for Winter Use, see p. 21.



Wilson's Detroit Dark Red Beet.

MANGEL-WURZEL and SUGAR BEET

Sow in May or June in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 9 inches in the row. Cultivate well. Two ounces to 100 feet of row; 6 lbs. to the acre.

Mature in 80 to 120 days.

Mammoth Long Red. Very large; flesh white, tinged rose. Oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Yellow Leviathan. Fine sort; flesh white. Very productive. Oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Golden Tankard. Large, ovoid roots; yellow flesh, zoned white; fine. Oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Danish Giant Half-Sugar. Highly nutritious; big producer. Oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Des Barres (Sludstrup). Large reddish yellow ovoid roots. Excels all other sorts in feeding value and weight of yield. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Red Eckendorfer. Large cylindrical roots. Immense yielder. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.45.

Klein Wanzeleben Sugar Beet. Snow-white flesh; heavy yielder. Oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Giant Luccullus
Swiss Chard.

CUT AND COME AGAIN SPINACH THE HOME GARDENER'S FRIEND.

CULTURE.—This vegetable gives maximum returns for little care and space; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach, and far superior to beets. Sow early in spring, in rows 16 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. The leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus or made into very good pickles. An ounce of seed is sufficient for a medium sized family. As it grows, thin out for use and keep clear of weeds. Good cultivation increases the tenderness of the leaves.

Green Curled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Luccullus. Very large crumpled leaves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60.

How to Dry Swiss Chard. See page 21.

WILSON'S BROCCOLI

Matures in about 150 days. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Cultivate same as Cauliflower. Much like Cauliflower, but coarser and harder.

Early Large White French. Creamy white; sure header. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

WILSON'S CABBAGES

Very Scarce—Crop Almost a Total Failure.

All 10 cts. per package except where quoted otherwise.

Mature in 65 to 120 days.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 4 ozs. seed will produce enough plants for one acre.

CULTURE.—For early crop sow in hotbeds in February or March and prick out into coldframes to harden. When danger of frost is over set out plants in the open in rows 2 feet apart and 1½ feet apart in the row. For second-early crop sow in April and for late crop in June.

How to Dry Cabbage for Winter Use, see p. 21.



Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. Forms large, flat heads, uniform, solid and of finest quality; grown especially for winter use. Oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

Copenhagen Market. Large, round, solid heads. Exceedingly early. Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.; ½ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. A very early, sure-heading Cabbage, largely grown by home gardeners. Forms nice, medium-sized, pointed heads, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; ½ lb. \$3.25.

Succession. A splendid second-early. Flat heads; short outer leaves. Oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

Early Summer. A good second-early variety. Oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Red Drumhead. Fine for pickling. Round, solid heads; dark red. Oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

DANISH BALLHEAD, or HOLLAND. A medium-sized, round-headed sort, of good quality. One of the best for shipping and for winter keeping. Pkt. 20 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 55 cts.; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.75.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. The best of all Savoys for the home garden; grows strong and vigorous, with dense, crumpled leaves and solid heads. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.25.

Chinese (Pe-tsai). In growth resembles Cos lettuce. Oz. 40 cts.

Safety First! Dust your cabbage plants with Slug Shot to prevent their destruction by cabbage worms. 1-lb. boxes with perforated top 20

cts. each. See 3rd cover page for this and other insect destroyers. To prevent club root avoid the use of rank or fresh manure and change location of planting every year.

CARROT

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row 75 feet long; 4 pounds to the acre.

Ready for table 60 to 70 days from sowing.

CULTURE.—For early crops sow in April as soon as the ground can be worked, and for general crop in May. For succession sow at intervals to July. Make rows 16 to 18 inches apart, cover seed lightly and firm well in the soil. When the plants are large enough to handle, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Hoe often.

How to Dry Carrots for Winter Use, see p. 21.

WILSON'S IMPROVED RUBICON. Half long, stump rooted. Fine grained, rich orange red flesh; medium early; extra fine. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.75.

French Forcing, or Short Horn. A small reddish orange, globe-shaped variety, for forcing. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.75.

Chantenay. Half-long, stump-rooted, fine-grained, tender and sweet; medium early; very productive. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.75.

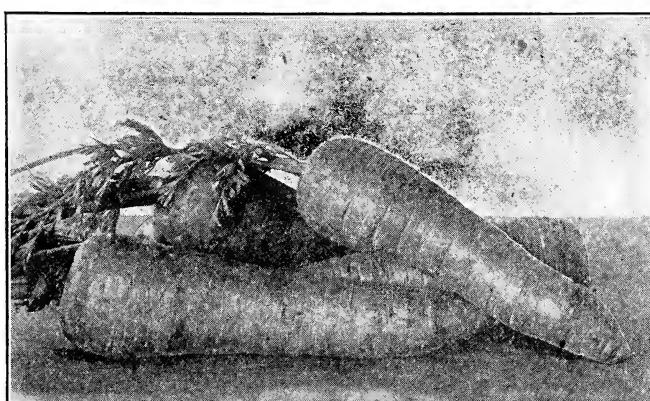
DANVERS HALF LONG. Adapts itself to all classes of soil. A great producer; sweet and crisp. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Oxheart, or Guerande. A thick, short variety of excellent quality; a very rapid grower. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Long Orange. Very productive and uniform in shape; fine for table or for stock; average yield on good soil 20 tons to acre. Oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.25.

White Belgian. For stock; white flesh, rather coarse, but fine for cattle, etc. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; pound \$1.50.

CHERVIL. Crop failed.



Half Long Carrot.

WILSON'S CAULIFLOWER

Ready for table, 90 to 120 days.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds early in March; when plants are sufficiently large, transplant to coldframes and gradually harden by exposure. Set out in the open ground, as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in rows. Give the young plants a good watering when set out with a 100 to 1 solution Nitrate of Soda, and again 10 days or two weeks later. Cauliflower must be kept growing right along without check and must be watered copiously.

How to Dry Cauliflower, see p. 21.

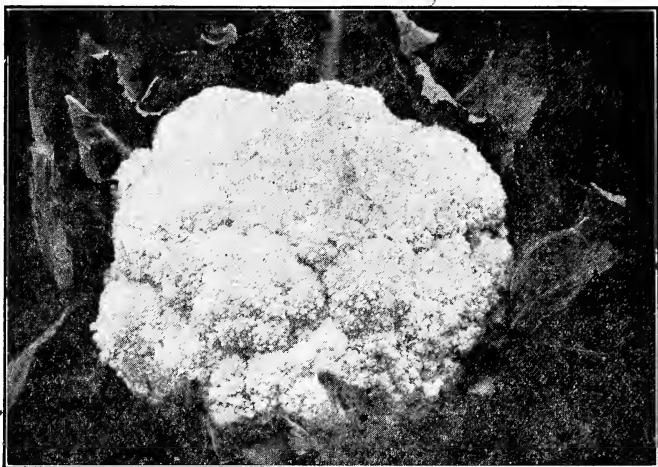
WILSON'S EARLY SNOW-BALL.

Very early; sure header; medium to large; snow white; deep and solid, compact heads of finest quality. Extra. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; ounce \$3.50.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pure white, large, compact heads of the finest quality. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; ounce \$3.50.

Large Algiers. Large, fine heads; most valuable for late fall. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce \$1.00.

Dry Weather. Large, solid, pure white heads,



Wilson's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

of fine quality. Adapted to growing in dry location. Medium early. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; ounce \$3.50.

Autumn Giant. A distinct late variety forming large, white heads, remaining a long time fit for use. To insure their full development, the plants should be set out early in the season. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 75 cts.

WILSON'S CELERY

All 5 cts. per pkt., except marked otherwise.

Matures in 110 to 150 days. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, working the soil into a well prepared surface. Sow seed in rows, covering about four times its size and firming it well into the soil with a board. See that the soil is kept moist till the seeds germinate. In July set the plants out in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the rows. Draw the earth up to them as they grow, but be careful not to allow any to get into the hearts.

WILSON'S UNEKA. Best of all. Very vigorous and hardy. Heavy, thick stalks of medium height; easily blanched and of a yellowish tinge; almost as early as Golden Self-Blanching, but superior in every way. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.

Golden Self-Blanching. Early; solid golden yellow; crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.

Perfection Heartwell. Medium height; long, thick stalks; crisp and delicious. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

White Plume, Improved. Early; vigorous grower. Stalks large and uniformly white; requires only a short time to blanch. Oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; pound \$3.50.

Winter Queen. Medium-dwarf, compact; forms a good, solid heart and blanches creamy white; best late-keeper. Oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.00.

Giant Pascal. A large, green Celery, with golden-yellow heart; very easily blanched. The stalks are thick, solid and crisp, and of a rich, nutty flavor. It is an excellent keeper. Oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.00.

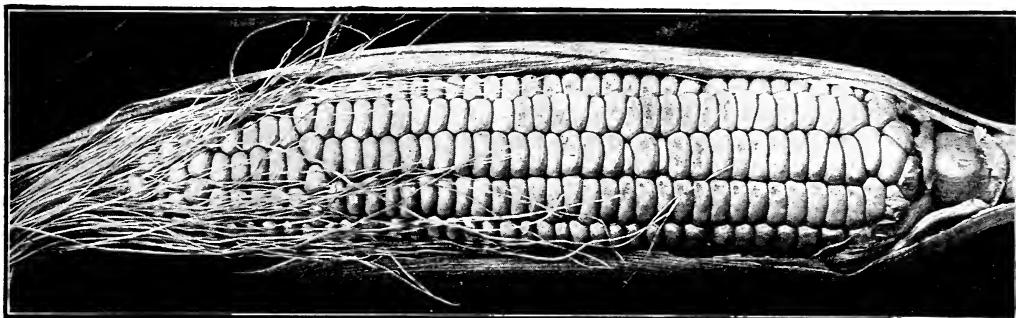
Soup or Cutting Celery. Grown for the tops only. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.25.

CELERIAC, Large Smooth Prague (Turnip-rooted or Knob Celery). Produces large, globular roots used for soups and stews. The flavor is very pronounced. Oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; pound \$3.50.

How to Dry Celery, see p. 21.



Wilson's Uneka Celery.



Wilson's Golden Evergreen Corn.

WILSON'S SWEET CORN

We supply packets of Corn at 10 cts., postpaid. One quart will plant about 200 hills; 8 quarts to the acre.

Ready for the table in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE.—As soon as the weather is settled and the soil warm, plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, about six seeds to the hill; if sown when the ground is wet and cold, the seed will rot. When the plants come up, thin out and allow the strongest three to remain. For succession, plant about every ten days to the end of July. Hoe often.

How to Dry Green Corn, see p. 21.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN, Wilson's. The sweetest and tenderest sweet corn yet introduced. The ears are much larger than Golden Bantam and are usually produced two to the stalk. It matures only a few days later than Golden Bantam. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 50 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid 95 cts.).

MAYFLOWER, WILSON'S EXTRA-EARLY. Very early. Large ears averaging 7 inches long, of finest quality; grows about 4 feet high. Pint 30 cts. (postpaid 35 cts.); quart 60 cts. (postpaid 70 cts.); $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.25.

Crosby's Early. Second-early; sweet and tender. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 40 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 75 cts.).

GOLDEN BANTAM, WILSON'S SELECTED. Grows 4 feet high and produces golden ears with very deep kernels of delicious flavor. Very early. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 45 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 85 cts.).

Howling Mob. A second-early sort, producing large ears. Very tender and sweet. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 40 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 75 cts.).

Long Island Beauty. Large ears, with milky white kernels; very tender. Medium early. Pint 30 cts. (postpaid 35 cts.); quart 60 cts. (postpaid 70 cts.).

Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 40 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 75 cts.).

Country Gentleman. A variety grown extensively by home gardeners. Late. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 40 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 75 cts.).

REDOUBLE YOUR EFFORTS TO

PRODUCE FOOD!

It Is Needed Now More Than Ever.

SOW WILSON'S SEEDS FOR

BUMPER CROPS!

Stowell's Evergreen. A standard main-crop sort; very productive, tender and sweet. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 40 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 75 cts.).

Late Mammoth. Late; large, tender ears. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 45 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 85 cts.).

Black Mexican. Medium early; very sweet. Pt. 35 cts. (postpaid 40 cts.); qt. 60 cts. (postpaid 70 cts.).

CHICORY

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows about 2 feet apart, in light rich soil. When the plants are large enough, thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows; cultivate often.

Large-Rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee. Grown for its leaves which are used as a salad. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

Witloof, or French Endive. The leaves of this variety are eaten raw, as a salad; can be cooked like ordinary endive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Common, Long-Rooted. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

CORN SALAD

(*FETTICUS*)

(Acre Salad)

Three ounces will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—A small, quick-growing salad plant for use in fall, winter and spring as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. Sow in rows 1 foot apart in early spring and in August and September. If sown in September the plants will require slight protection.

Large-Seeded. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

CRESS

Matures in 20 to 30 days.

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering the seed lightly. When the young plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in the row. For succession sow every 10 days.

Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass. Tender, piquant, finely curled leaves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Water Cress. Distinct; thrives along moist banks and in soils that are kept wet. Pkt. 10 cts., ounce 50 cts.

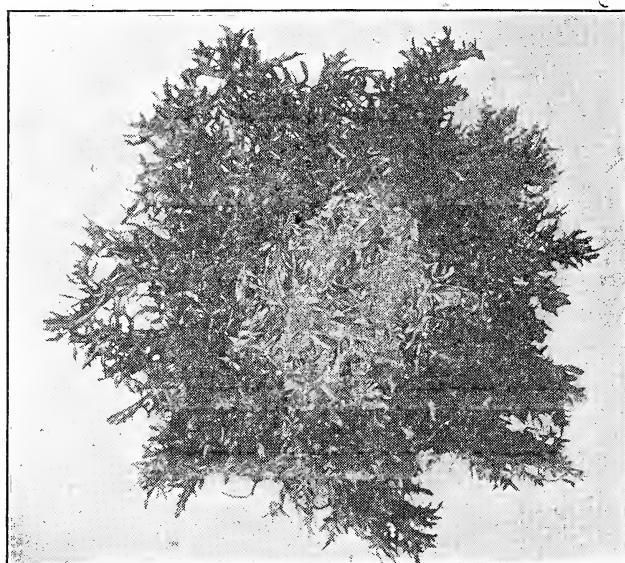
GEORGIA COLLARDS

A LOOSE LEAF CABBAGE

Mature in 70 days.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Large, tender leaves; good flavor. Should be better known. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.



Large Green Curled Endive.

WILSON'S CUCUMBER

All 5 cts. per packet.

Matures in 50 to 80 days.

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting in eight seeds to the hill and covering about 1 inch deep. When the plants attain their fourth leaf, thin out and leave the strongest-growing four. For a succession continue planting at intervals up to July. Cucumbers should be gathered when ready for use. If allowed to remain on the vines to ripen, their productiveness is destroyed.

WILSON'S EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. Beautiful bottle green fruits 8 to 9 inches long; flesh almost white, solid and luscious. Best for slicing. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; pound \$2.00.

Cool and Crisp. Extra early; long, slender, dark green; fine for pickling or slicing. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Green Prolific Pickling (Boston Pickling). Extra early, and splendid pickling sort. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Long Green, Improved. Dark green fruits 12 to 14 inches long; firm, crisp and tender. Fine for pickles or for slicing. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Japan Climbing. Can be grown on trellis; large fruits excellent for slicing or pickling. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Davis Perfect. Very prolific and early. Fruits long and slim, often 12 inches in length. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

West Indian Gherkin. Small; used for pickles only. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Arlington White Spine. Very early; productive; crisp and sweet. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; pound \$1.50.

WILSON'S DEFIANCE FRAME CUCUMBER. For forcing and for frames. Very large; extra fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

DANDELION

(Crop uncertain.)

One ounce to 100 feet of row.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows about 18 inches apart. When the plants come up, thin out to 10 to 12 inches apart and cultivate well.

Common, or French. Pkt. 10 cts.

WILSON'S ENDIVE

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 150 feet long; 3 pounds to the acre.

Ready for the table in about 60 days.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow in April; for late use in June or July. Sow in drills, covering lightly. When plants are about 3 inches high thin to 12 inches apart in the rows; cultivate well, and when nearly full grown, and when plants are dry begin to blanch by tying the leaves together.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Hardy; deep green leaves easily blanched to rich creamy white. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.00.

White Curled. Tender and crisp, and grows to large size. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.00.

Broad - Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). Broad, flat, light green leaves, very easily blanched. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.00.

French
Endive
(Witloof).
Chicory,
See
page 9.



WILSON'S EGGPLANT

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 4,000 plants to the acre.

Ready for the table in about 140 days.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds in hotbed or greenhouse early in March. Put young plants, as soon as they are ready to handle, into $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots. In May or June take out of the pots and plant in the open ground, in good rich garden soil, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Hoe frequently and mulch during warm weather to preserve moisture.

NEW YORK PURPLE, or SPINELESS. Early, vigorous and productive. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; ounce 75 cts.

Black Beauty. Very early and prolific; uniform, large, purple-black fruits. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; ounce 75 cts.

WILSON'S KOHLRABI

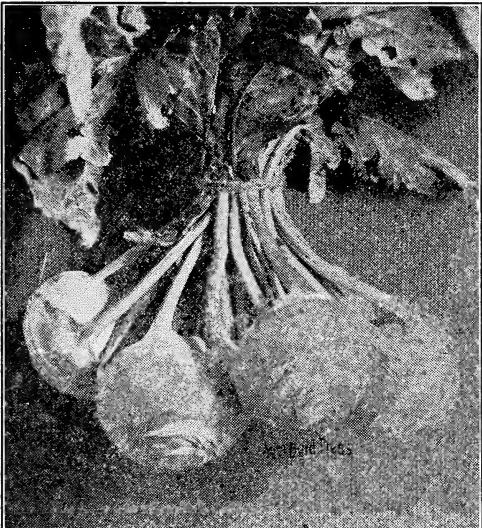
All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 200 feet long. Ready in 60 days. Hardy and nutritious.

CULTURE.—Sow early in May, and for succession up to July, in rows about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning out the plants to 6 inches in the rows.

 **EARLY WHITE VIENNA.** Light green, fine grained bulb; short leaves. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Early Purple Vienna. Skin purple; flesh white and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

Wilson's Kale, or Borecole

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce for about 5,000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to acre. Ready for cutting in 50 days.

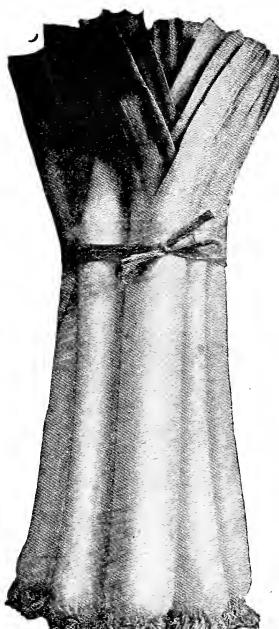
CULTURE.—Sow in May or June and cultivate the same as cabbage.

 **DWARF GREEN CURLLED SCOTCH.** Large, finely curled leaves. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; pound \$3.25.

KALE—Continued.

Siberian. "Sprouts" or "German Greens" Leaves large, cut and frilled, with bluish tinge. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.25.

Variegated. For decorating or garnishing. Finely cut and curled leaves in striking combinations of color, towards fall; very hardy. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts.; ounce 35 cts.



Wilson's Prize Winner Leek.

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 100 feet long; 4 pounds to the acre.

Ready for use in about 90 days from germination.

CULTURE.—Sow early in April, and in mid-summer, in rows 1 inch deep, 12 inches apart, and thin 4 to 6 inches in the rows; cultivate often, Draw earth up to them as they grow to insure white and tender Leeks.

How to Dry Leek, see p. 21.

American Flag. The standard variety. Very hardy and of good quality. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.25.

Monstrous Carentan. Very large, thick stems, of mild flavor. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.25.

 **WILSON'S PRIZE-WINNER.** Large, long, thick white stems, often over 3 inches in diameter; very mild and sweet. A sure prize-winner. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; pound \$3.50.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale.

WILSON'S LETTUCE (SHORT CROP)

All 5 cts. per packet.

40 to 60 days from seeding to maturity.
One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants; 3 pounds to the acre.



Romaine or Cos Lettuce.

CULTURE.—For early spring outdoor crop sow seed early in March, in boxes or hotbeds. Transplant the young seedlings into flats or coldframes to harden off. As soon as the ground can be worked, set out the plants in rows, 1 foot apart, allowing from 8 to 12 inches between them. For succession sow in the open ground every two weeks, from April to August.

CABBAGE, or HEADING

WILSON'S SELECTED BIG BOSTON. Large, tender heads; blanches beautifully. Fine for midsummer and fall planting and for forcing. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.25.

Hanson, Improved. Stands heat well; large and fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Hubbard Market. Large, crisp, tender leaves; for forcing or for open ground. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

WILSON'S ALL HEART. A splendid sort either for spring or summer sowing. Withstands intense heat and forms immense heads and extremely solid hearts. The color is a beautiful yellowish green, of rich buttery flavor. One of the best for the home garden. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Immensity. One of the largest head lettuces; a remarkable heat resister. Green outside leaves, solid yellow center; splendid quality. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.75.

May King. Early; will stand much cold and damp; leaves yellowish green, tinged bronze, inside of head almost golden. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Mammouth Black-Seeded Butter. Large, solid, yellow heads; crisp, tender and buttery. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Mignonette. A very early, small, quick, sure-heading sort, of perfect quality. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

New York, or Wonderful. Immense heads; very solid; heart blanches

beautifully; tender and crisp; fine for summer. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Salamander. An excellent sort for spring, summer or fall. The leaves are broad, thick and slightly crumpled; very tender and crisp. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

WAYAHEAD. Early; sure header. Outer leaves light green, inner ones rich yellow; tender, crisp and buttery. Splendid for coldframes or for the open ground. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

CURLED or LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Heat Resisting. Ready Before Heading Varieties.

GRAND RAPIDS, Forcing. Large, tender; fine forcer. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

Early Curled Simpson. Large curled yellow-green leaves; crisp and tender. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Black-Seeded Simpson. A tender, loose-leaf sort; leaves ruffled; yellowish green. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Prizehead, Early. Very easily grown and consequently splendid for the home garden. Finely crumpled, exceptionally tender leaves, the outer ones tinged with brown; grows to a large size. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

ROMAINE, or COS LETTUCE

WHITE PARIS SELF-FOLDING. Long, spoon-shaped leaves, which if tied up will blanch nearly snow white. Crisp and tender. Easily grown. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.25.

MUSTARD

Matures in about 30 days.

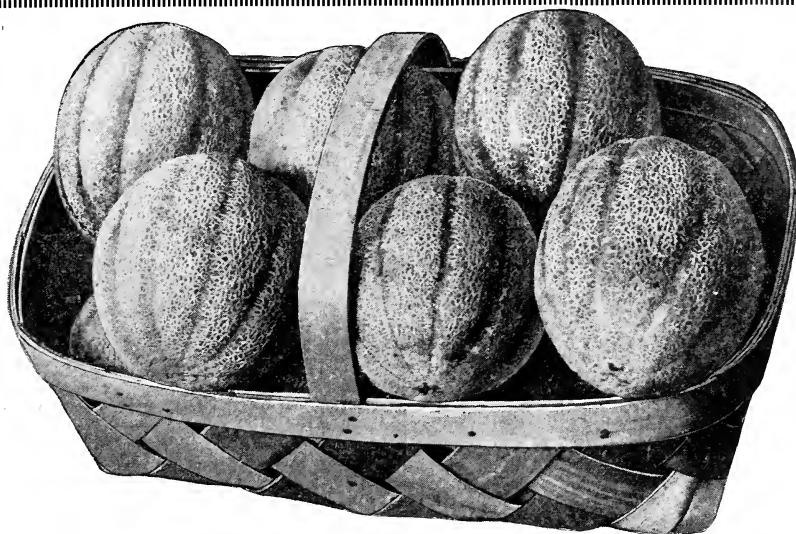
One ounce to 100 feet of row; 4 pounds to acre. **CULTURE.**—Sow in the spring, when the pear is in bloom, in rows about 1 foot apart, covering the seed half an inch deep; for succession sow every two weeks until September or October.

White London. Leaves are small and largely used for salads and for greens. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Giant Southern Curled. Esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.



Wilson's All Heart Lettuce.



WILSON'S MUSKMELONS

All 5 cts. per packet, except Honey Dew.

Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Early in May, when the ground is warm and dry, make hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way, and sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, covering about 1 inch. When the fourth leaf appears thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill. Keep soil loose by constant cultivation. Spray early and often with bordeaux or arsenate of lead.

WILSON'S EMERALD GEM. Salmon-fleshed. Very early. Medium size; rich emerald green skin with little netting. Luscious and spicy. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.00.

Henderson's Bush. Green fleshed. A bush Jenny Lind. Compact growth. Oz. 30 cts.

ADMIRAL TOGO. Thick, orange, luscious flesh; small, oval-shaped fruits; one of the best. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Casaba. Green-fleshed. Produces melons of large size. The skin is yellow when the fruits are ripe and the flesh greenish white; rich and luscious; an enormous yielder. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; pound \$1.60.

Defender, or Burrell's Gem. Salmon-fleshed. Larger than Rocky Ford. Very luscious. Medium early. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50.

Eden Gem. Deep green flesh, solid and firm; skin heavily netted. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Hackensack Extra-Early. Green-fleshed. A large-growing melon of good quality. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

HONEY DEW. Rich light green flesh. Oval fruits of good size; splendid flavor. Ripens about mid-August. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Jenny Lind. Green-fleshed. Early; productive; tender and sweet. Heavily netted; small. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Long Island Beauty. Green-fleshed. Large, heavily ribbed and netted fruits of handsome appearance; light green, luscious and spicy flesh; quite early. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Montreal Nutmeg. Green-fleshed. Grown extensively in Montreal. Large, nearly round fruits, with broad, heavy ribs; skin dark green, heavily netted; delicious flavor. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

ROCKY FORD, or NETTED GEM. Green-fleshed, small, oval melon of delicious flavor. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Tip-Top. Salmon flesh; large fruits of finest quality, tender, sweet. Great producer. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. Salmon-fleshed. A medium-to-large-sized, vigorous-growing and productive sort. Fruits are of good quality and highly flavored. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Wilson's Mushroom Spawn

Five pounds of Spawn (about 4 bricks) for a bed 12 feet long and 4 feet wide.

Mushrooms are easy to grow in any dark place where a uniform temperature of 50 to 60 degrees may be had. Plant from September to January, in a bed one-fourth loam and three-fourths fresh horse-droppings, without much litter; mix thoroughly, put into a heap to ferment, and work frequently till it has cooled off somewhat.

Now prepare a bed 4 feet wide, as long as desired, and build up on a firm, dry foundation. Pack the soil and manure solidly till the bed is level and about a foot high.

Thrust a thermometer into the center; when it registers 85 degrees, break the Mushroom Spawn into pieces about as large as a hen's egg and plant them 2 inches deep and 10 inches apart all over the bed, cover and press down thoroughly. After ten days or two weeks, cover the bed with 2 inches of fine, fresh loam, pressed down firmly, and over this put 5 or 6 inches of straw or litter. If room is dry, spray occasionally with warm water. The Mushrooms will begin to appear in six to eight weeks.

American Pure-Culture. In bricks of about one pound. Brick 30 cts.; 10 bricks \$2.25.

Add to the price of Mushroom Spawn 8 cts. per lb. for postage when ordered sent by mail.

WILSON'S NASTURTIUMS

One ounce will sow about 20 feet of row. Sow seed about 1 inch deep as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills about 3 feet apart. Allow flowers to remain, using the green seed pods for seasoning like capers.

Tall or Running. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75. See also under Flower Seeds, p. 34.

WILSON'S WATERMELON

All 5 cts. per packet.

Ready for the table in 75 to 90 days.

One ounce will sow about 30 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

CULTURE.—Same as for muskmelons, except that the hills should be at least 8 feet apart.

WILSON'S ROUND LIGHT ICING. Extra early, almost round, dark green fruits; flesh pink, sweet and tender. Fine for the North. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Cole's Early. Red flesh; green skin; oval; medium size. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Cuban Queen. Late. Red flesh of excellent quality; large; oval. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Florida Favorite. Productive; fruits long-shaped; deep red flesh; crisp and tender. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

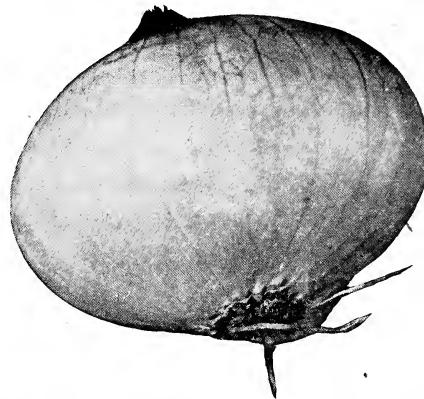
Harris Earliest. Extra early; fine quality; bright red flesh, tender and sweet. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS. Medium size, almost round; scarlet flesh, solid and crisp. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

MONTE CRISTO, or KLECKLEY SWEETS. Large, oval; flesh bright red, tender and sugary. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon; flesh a very attractive red, with delicious flavor. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Citron. A medium-sized, round sort, used principally for preserves. Red seed. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.



WILSON'S OKRA

All 5 cts. per packet.

Four ounces to 100 ft. of row; 20 lbs. to acre.

Sixty days from planting to maturity.

CULTURE.—Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in drills 3 feet apart and 1 inch deep. When the plants come up, thin to about 1 foot apart in the drills. The pods are used in soups, stews, etc. Requires rich soil and frequent cultivation. Pods should be used only when young and tender.

How to Dry Okra, see p. 21.

WHITE VELVET. Very productive and early. Best of all. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; pound \$1.00.

Dwarf Green. Early; of dwarf, stocky growth; smooth pods. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod. Large, slender, deep green pods. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; pound \$1.00.

WILSON'S ONIONS

One ounce will sow a row about 150 feet long; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

Matures in from 80 to 130 days.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in well-prepared soil; make drills about 15 inches apart; cover seed lightly, and when young plants come up, thin to 2 inches apart in the row. Hoe and cultivate often, but avoid too deep cultivation and be careful not to draw the soil around the growing bulbs. For large exhibition Onions, sow seed in cold frames in February and transplant to open ground when large enough. For early green or bunching Onions sow seed of Silver Skin in August, and protect plants during winter.

How to Dry Onions, see p. 21.

WILSON'S PRIZETAKER, YELLOW. Yellowish brown skin, creamy white flesh. Large, heavy yielder; fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Ailsa Craig. Very large exhibition sort. Skin dark straw color; flesh pure white, mild and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; ounce \$1.00.

Red Globe Southport. Fine, globe-shaped Onion. medium size; mild flavor; good keeper, Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Giant Gibraltar. Yellow exhibition variety. Pkt. 15 cts.; ounce \$1.00.

White Globe Southport. Clear white bulbs, perfect globe shape. Fine grained mild flesh. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Yellow Globe Southport. Same as the Red Globe, except in color of outer skin. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Silver Skin, or White Portugal. Used largely when young in salads and for pickles. Pkt. 10 cts., ounce 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. Large flat bulbs, pinkish white inside, purplish red outside. Best for poor, dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Special strain. A main-crop Onion of good size and shape; keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Yellow Strasburg, or Dutch. Yellow skin; white flesh; flat; fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

White Queen. A very early white-skinned sort, producing small globe-shaped onions for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Onion Sets

One quart to 75 feet of row; 10 to 15 bushels to an acre.

CULTURE.—Plant in drills 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row.

White. Pint 20 cts.; quart 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.35; peck \$2.50.

Red and Yellow. Pint 20 cts.; quart 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.25.

Add 5 cts. per pt. or 10 cts. per qt., if wanted by mail.

Wilson's Parsnips

SCARCE.

One ounce will sow a row about 100 feet long; 8 lbs. to an acre.

Matures in about 80 days.

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring in good, deep soil, as soon as the ground can be worked; make rows 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin out to stand about 6 inches apart in the rows. Parsnip seed usually comes up unevenly. Roll well after sowing.

How to Dry Parsnips, see p. 21.

WILSON'S HOLLOW CROWN, or STUDENT. Large, heavy shouldered roots; white skin, tender, fine grained flesh. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

WILSON'S POTATOES

(Raised Especially for Seed.)

One bushel, with Potatoes cut in 3 or 4 pieces, will plant about 400 yards of row; 3 to 4 sacks to an acre. Average yield, 200 to 600 bushels to the acre.

CULTURE.—Plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the pieces 1 foot apart in the rows. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, apply a good dressing after the Potatoes are up.

Early Rose. Very early and productive; fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack \$9.00.

Beauty of Hebron. Early; very productive; of finest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack \$9.00.

Irish Cobbler. Medium early; vigorous grower. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50; sack \$9.00.

Green Mountain. Late; white skin and flesh; great yielder. $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; sack \$9.00.

Approximate Prices Subject to Change.



Green Mountain Potatoes.

WILSON'S PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Ready for the table in 100 to 120 days.

CULTURE.—Same as Eggplant. See page. 11.

How to Dry Peppers, see p. 21.

CHINESE GIANT. Very large fruits, sweet and mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 75 cts.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. Bright red; very mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 60 cts.

RUBY GIANT. Large fruits, averaging 4½ inches long and 3 to 4 inches wide at the thickest end. Flesh solid, sweet and mild. Ruby-scarlet when ripe. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 65 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. Small and hot. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 50 cts.

Red Chili. A very small sort, exceedingly hot when ripe. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 60 cts.

Sweet Mountain. Large; handsome; regular in shape; mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts. ounce 60 cts.



Moss Curled Parsley.

WILSON'S PARSLEY

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row 100 feet long; 8 lbs. to an acre.

Ready for the table in about 70 days from time of sowing.

CULTURE.—Soak seed a few hours in luke-warm water. Sow early in April in rows 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and for a succession up to autumn. When the plants come up, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and often in dry weather fails to come up; in this case water plentifully.

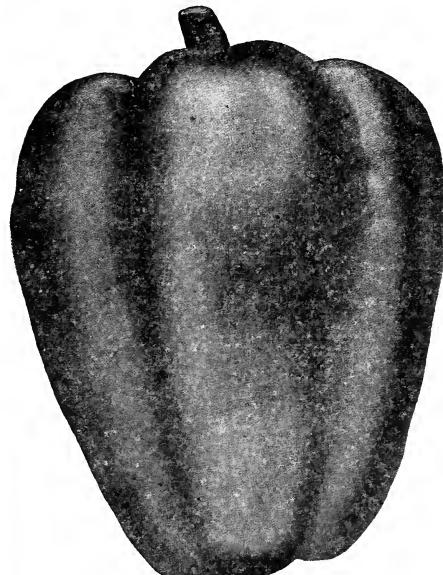
How to Dry Parsley, see p. 21.

WILSON'S JERSEY GREEN. Handsome deep green, finely curled leaves. Best of all. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

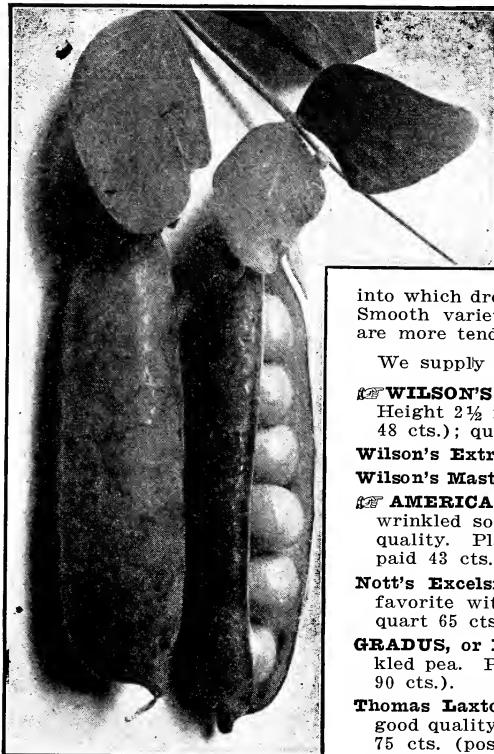
Champion Moss Curled. Curled, moss-like leaves. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted. Much esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Plain. Very hardy; not curled. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.



Ruby Giant Pepper.



**Wilson's Pedigree
Extra-Early Peas.**

Laxtonian. The dwarf form of Gradus, producing immense pods filled with large peas of the finest flavor. Very early, only a few days later than Wilson's Pedigree Extra Early. Pint 50 cts. (postpaid 58 cts.); quart 90 cts. (postpaid \$1.05).

Admiral Dewey. Height 3½ feet. A vigorous, healthy grower; large pods and Peas; tender and melting. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

Dwarf Sugar. White seed. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

WILSON'S PUMPKIN

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will plant about 30 hills.

CULTURE.—Sow early in May to insure long season of growth; make hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, sow 4 to 6 seeds in the hills and when the plants come up thin out to 2 or 3. Pumpkin seed can be sown with corn, sowing the seeds in about every fourth hill.

LARGE CHEESE, or PIE. Yellowish brown skin; deep yellow, fine grained, tender flesh. Fine for pies. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Cushaw, Striped. A fine, crookneck sort. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Connecticut Field (Big Tom). For feeding stock; also good for pies. Oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Sugar, or New England Pie. Orange fruits; yellow, tender flesh. Small; fine for pies. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Winter Luxury. Very productive; excellent keeper; very superior for pies. Oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

WILSON'S PEAS

CROP VERY SHORT.

One quart will sow a row about 100 feet long; 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre.

Ready for picking in from 42 to 70 days from germination.

Where cost of mailing is less than postpaid price quoted, we shall either refund the difference or send additional seed to cover, at purchaser's option.

CULTURE.—Peas require warm, light soil, well fertilized. As soon as the ground can be worked, open rows 3 or 4 inches deep, 2 to 3 feet apart, into which drop the Peas and cover them. Cultivate same as beans. Smooth varieties are best for early planting; the wrinkled kinds are more tender, and should be sown later.

We supply packets of all Peas at 10 cts.

WILSON'S PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY. Best of all earlies. Height 2½ feet. Ripens in about 44 days. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

Wilson's Extra-Early Dwarf Wonder. Crop failed.

Wilson's Masterpiece. Crop failed.

AMERICAN WONDER. Height 12 to 15 inches. An extra early wrinkled sort, producing large pods filled with peas of excellent quality. Plant every week for a succession. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 43 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 80 cts.).

Nott's Excelsior. Height 12 to 15 inches. Early; large pods; a favorite with home gardeners. Pint 35 cts. (postpaid 43 cts.); quart 65 cts. (postpaid 80 cts.).

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY. Largest, earliest, and sweetest wrinkled pea. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

Thomas Laxton. Height 3 feet. A very early, wrinkled sort; of good quality and fine flavor. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

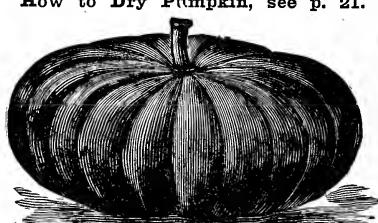
Little Marvel. Very large pods; great yielder. Only 15 inches high. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 90 cts. (postpaid \$1.05).

Champion of England. A well-known standard late-crop sort; large pods and Peas. Height 5 feet. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

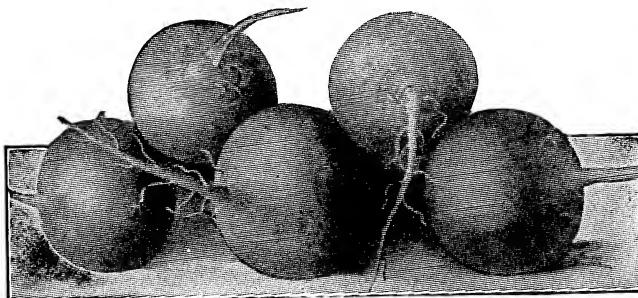
Telephone. Standard late-crop sort; immense pods and peas. Unsurpassed. Height 4 ft. Pint 45 cts. (postpaid 55 cts.); quart 85 cts. (postpaid \$1.00).

Dwarf Sugar. Dark seed. Edible pods; tender and sweet. Pint 40 cts. (postpaid 48 cts.); quart 75 cts. (postpaid 90 cts.).

How to Dry Peas, see p. 21.



Large Cheese Pumpkin.



Wilson's 20-Day Radish.

WILSON'S RADISHES

(SHORT CROP)

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long; 6 pounds to an acre.

Ready in 20 to 60 days.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in rows 1 foot apart, just enough seed so they will not require thinning. For succession sow every two weeks. Sow winter varieties in July and August. Take up before freezing and store in sand in cellar or pit, and they will keep all winter.

WILSON'S 20-DAY, or SCARLET TURNIP, EARLY. White, crisp, tender flesh. Rapid grower. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Crimson Giant. Very early, large, round, tender and crisp. For forcing or for outdoors. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped, Early (Sparkler). For frames or outdoors. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

White Box, Early. Turnip-shaped roots. Fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

SCARLET GLOBE, EARLY. For forcing or for outdoor planting; crisp and tender. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.50.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Scarlet, olive-shaped, white tip. Quick grower. Very fine. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.50.

ICICLE. Long, white, crisp and tender. Fine forcer. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Long Scarlet Short-Top. Long, slender, scarlet roots; fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. A long, white, crisp and tender sort; early. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Scarlet China (Chinese Rose). Firm and crisp; good for winter or summer; oblong shape. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

White Strasburg Summer. Very large; cylindrical shape; fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Scarlet Charter (Shepherd). Large; crimson, tipped white; fine summer variety. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Celestial, or Chinese White Winter. Round, large; matures quickly; very tender. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Winter Long Black Spanish. The favorite winter sort; crisp and pungent. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Sakurajima. A Japanese sort that grows to large size. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

RHUBARB ROOTS

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Transportation charges extra.

WILSON'S SPINACH

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet; 10 to 12 lbs. to an acre.

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.

CULTURE.—For spring and summer use, sow in April in rows 1 foot apart, and 1 inch deep, and for succession sow every two weeks up to August. For winter use, sow in September and cover with straw or other protection on the approach of cold weather.

VIROFLAY, Thick-Leaved. Very large, thick, dark leaves. Fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; pound \$2.00.

Long Season. Remains long in cutting condition, being slow to run to seed. Very dark green, succulent and tender leaves. Second early. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; pound \$2.00.

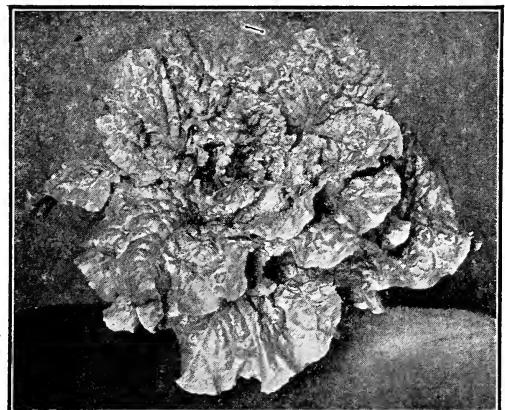
Savoy-Leaved, or Bloomsdale. Quick-growing, fine for fall sowing; crumpled leaves. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; pound \$2.00.

Victoria. Large, thick, dark green leaves. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; pound \$2.00.

New Zealand. Grows well in hot weather. Soak seed before sowing. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; pound \$3.00.

NEW GIANT-LEAVED PRICKLY, or WINTER. A very hardy sort, producing immense thick leaves of great substance. Can be sown earlier in spring and later in fall than any other sort. Fine for cold, stiff soils. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; pound \$2.50.

How to Dry Spinach, see p. 21.



Savoy-Leaved, or Bloomsdale.

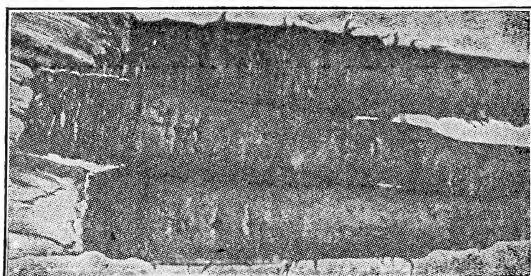
WILSON'S SEEDS AND SERVICE INSURE SATISFACTION.

March 2, 1917.

Dear Sir:—I received the seeds—everything O.K. Well pleased how quickly you attended to my order. . . . Inclosed you will find M. O. for \$7.50 to pay for the seeds.—(Signed) H. T. WIGGINS.

Mr. Wiggins sold \$60.00 worth of onions, besides what he kept for his own use, from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Prizetaker Onion Seed purchased of us last spring.

SOW WILSON'S SEEDS



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

WILSON'S SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce will sow a row about 50 feet long.
Ready for table in 100 days after sowing.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows; cultivate the same as carrots or parsnips.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Large, white, smooth tapering roots. In flavor resembles the oyster. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

How to Dry Salsify, see p. 21.

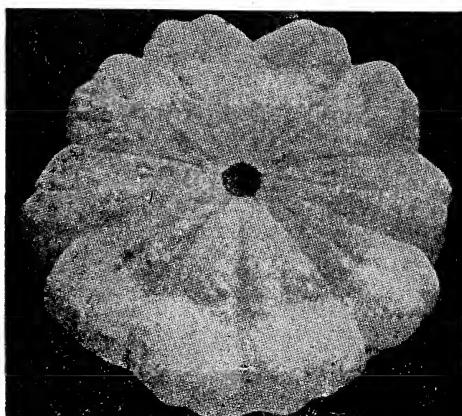
WILSON'S SQUASHES

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow about 20 to 40 hills; 4 lbs. to the acre.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, when the apple is in bloom, about 4 feet apart each way for the summer sorts and 8 to 12 feet for the winter varieties, 8 to 10 seeds to the hill. When the plants come up and when danger of loss by insects is past, thin to 3 to 4 plants to the hill. Winter Squashes can be grown in cornfields in the same way as pumpkins.

How to Dry Squash, see p. 21.



White Bush Scalloped Squash.

Summer Varieties (Bush)

Ready in 40 to 60 days.

WILSON'S SUMMER CROOKNECK. Thick, yellow, dry flesh, of fine quality. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

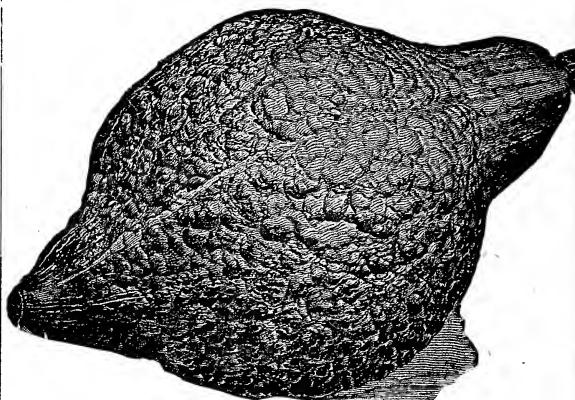
Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the foregoing. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

Long Island White Bush. Vigorous grower; productive; early. Oz. 15 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED (Patty Pan). Early; cream white, handsome scalloped fruits. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped. Much larger than above. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75. **Golden Custard.** Golden yellow flesh; fine quality; very large. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.

Cocozelle, or Italian Vegetable Marrow. Long; green; good size. Fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.50.



Hubbard Squash.

Winter Varieties (Running)

Ready in about 100 days.

Boston Marrow. Popular sort; good flavor; fine keeper. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

DELICATA. Orange-yellow, striped green; dry flesh of fine quality. Small but very prolific; good for summer or winter. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Delicious. Medium size; dark green; yellow flesh; splendid keeper. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Fordhook. Fine sort; light yellow flesh of fine quality. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

HUBBARD. A reliable, old-time winter variety; large fruits. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; pound \$2.00.

Hubbard, Red or Golden. Orange-red skin. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Mammoth Chili. Very large; rich orange flesh. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

American Turban, or Turk's Cap. Thick, sweet, dry flesh of a fine orange-color; fruits shaped like a Turk's turban. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

VEGETABLE MARROW, ENGLISH. Long Cream. Very productive and deliciously flavored. Splendid for preserves. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

WILSON'S TOMATOES

All 5 cts. per packet except where quoted otherwise.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Ready for table 90 to 120 days from sowing.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds or under glass in March or April, and when the young plants have made 3 or 4 leaves, transplant into shallow boxes or cold-frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. When danger of frost is over, set out in the open ground. Seed can also be sown in the open ground.

How to Dry Tomatoes, see p. 21.

WILSON'S VERIBEST. Bright scarlet, globe-shaped fruits, free from cracking or tendency to blight. Firm flesh, free from acidity; vigorous, productive vines. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; pound \$6.00.

Bonny Best. Large scarlet fruits, uniform and smooth, of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; pound \$4.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Extra early; good size, bright red fruit; smooth and solid. Prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Dwarf Champion. Distinct and early; fruits purplish pink; medium size, dwarf, compact. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; pound \$5.00.

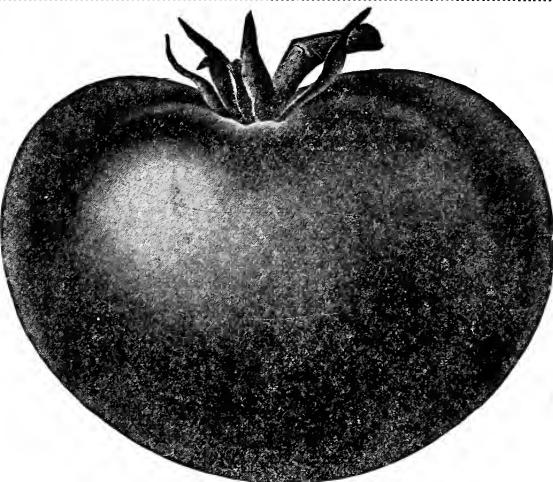
Dwarf Stone. Large, smooth, solid, scarlet fruits. Dwarf grower, but very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Earliana. Very early; medium-sized, deep red solid fruits; fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; pound \$4.50.

Favorite. Early; smooth red fruits, solid and of fine flavor. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.00.

Golden Queen. Yellow fruits of fair size and of fine flavor. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

Livingston's Globe. A large, purplish-pink, globe-shaped sort of fine quality. Splendid for slicing. Very vigorous and productive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; pound \$4.50.



Wilson's Veribest Tomato—Best of All.

PONDEROSA IMPROVED. Enormous purplish pink solid fruits free from acidity. Very productive midseason sort. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; pound \$6.00.

June Pink. Very early; medium-sized pink fruits, solid, smooth and of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Perfection. Late; solid fruits; red flesh; good. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Red Rock. Large; firm flesh; ripens evenly without cracking; splendid sort. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.00.

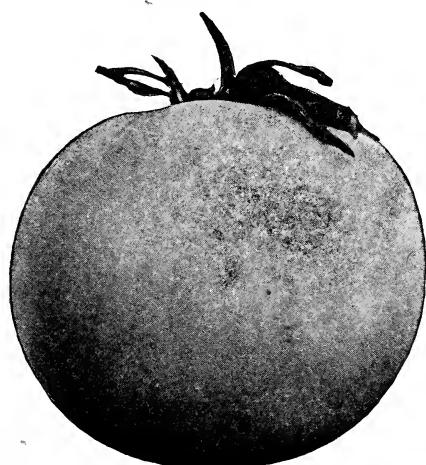
STONE IMPROVED. Fruits large, very solid and of good quality. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; pound \$3.00.

Stirling Castle. English grown seed. Fine forcer. Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce \$1.00.

Small Fruited Varieties

Red Cherry, Red Pear, Red Plum, Yellow Plum, Yellow Peach, Yellow Pear, and Strawberry or Yellow Husk. Esteemed for preserves, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

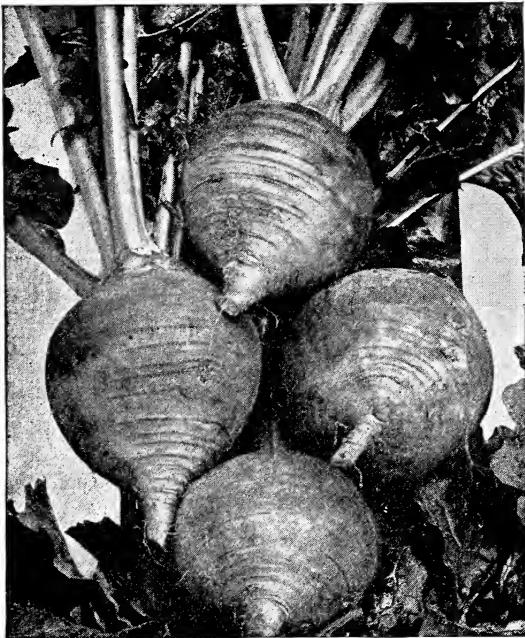
WILSON'S DREADNOUGHT. For frames or outdoors. A splendid early sort, unsurpassed for indoor or outdoor work. It is a very strong grower and an enormous yielder. The fruits, borne in clusters, are of medium size, smooth and solid, of a rich, deep color and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 25 cts.



FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

We have on hand a number of copies of the National War Garden Commission's booklet, "Home Canning and Drying of Vegetables and Fruits," which we shall be glad to mail free—so long as the supply lasts. No home should be without one of these valuable booklets. Send for yours TO-DAY.

NEW TOMATO SUPPORT "ADJUSTO"
The best Tomato Support yet introduced. Practically indestructible. With ordinary care will last for years. Nothing to get out of order. Use them and increase your yield. See description and prices on page 45.



Yellow Globe Turnip.

WILSON'S TURNIPS

All 5 cts. per packet.

One ounce will sow a row about 100 feet long; 3 pounds to an acre.

Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in the open ground in April, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows a foot apart, and thin to 4 to 6 inches in the rows. Be sure to have the soil rich and freshly stirred. **Thin early** and keep free from weeds. For fall and winter use sow in July or August.

Cow Horn. A long, white variety, resembling a cow's horn. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

Milan, White. Early. Flat; smooth; white, tender and sweet. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.75.

Milan, Purple-Top. Similar to above but with a purple top. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.75.

Golden Ball. Yellow flesh; fine flavor; medium size. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE.

Pure white flesh, of fine texture. Fine for spring, summer or autumn planting. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

SNOWBALL.

Pure white; small; quick grower. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

WHITE EGG.

Rapid growth; good for spring or fall. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

White Flat Dutch Strapleaf.

Fine, early, white, flat sort. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Yellow Globe.

Yellow flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

Yellow Stone. Round; yellow flesh. Very fine keeper. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.
Yellow Aberdeen, Purple-Top. Late; valuable for stock. Oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; pound \$1.25.

RUTABAGA

(Russian or Swedish Turnip)

WILSON'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP. Uniform size, shape and quality; desirable for table use. Oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Bangholm Purple-Top. Large; sweet; solid; very productive. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; pound \$2.00.

HERBS, SWEET AND POT

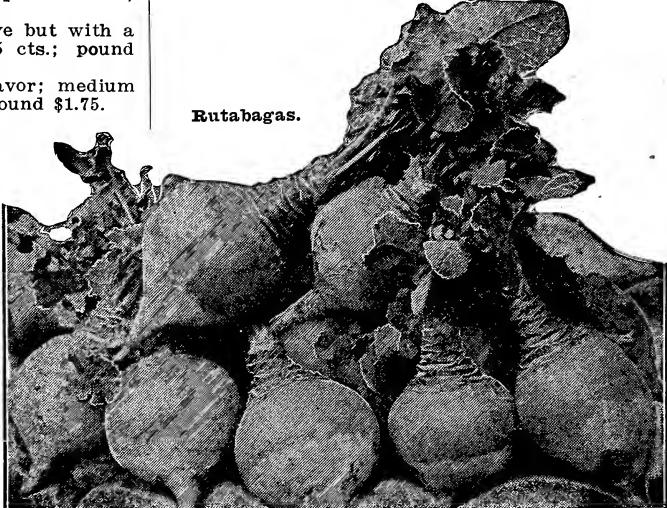
(All aromatic)

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart. When the plants come up, thin out or transplant. Herbs grow well in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked * are perennials. All 5 cts. per pkt., 15 cts. per oz., except where quoted otherwise.

Anise.**Basil, Sweet.****Borage.****Caraway.****Coriander.****Dill.****Fennel, Sweet.****Fennel, Florence.*****Lavender** (*L. spica*). Oz. 25 cts.***Marjoram, Sweet.** Oz. 25 cts.**Sage, Broad-Leaved.** Oz. 25 cts.**Savory, Summer** (*Bohnen-kraut*). Oz. 50 cts.***Sweet Woodruff** (*Waldmeister*).***Thyme, English.** Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 50 cts.***Wormwood.** Pkt. 10 cts.; ounce 50 cts.**ROOTS, ETC.****Asparagus Roots.** See page 2.**Rhubarb Roots.** See page 17.**Onion Sets.** See page 14.**Horse-Radish Roots.** Ordinary, 20 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.**Horse-Radish Roots, Malliner Kren.** 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100.**Cinnamon Vine Roots.** See Page 33.**VEGETABLE PLANTS**

We shall have the standard sorts from April to June, as they are ready to transplant, at market prices.

Rutabagas.



HOME DRYING OF VEGETABLES

A strong point in connection with Vegetable Drying is the ease with which it may be done. Practically all vegetables may be dried. The process is simple. The cost is slight. In every home the necessary outfit, in its simplest form, is at hand. Effective Drying may be done on plates or dishes placed in the oven, with the oven door partially open. It may be done on the back of the kitchen stove, with these same utensils, while the oven is being used for cooking. It may also be done on sheets of paper or lengths of muslin spread in the sun.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRYING VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS. The edible portion should be blanched from 3 to 5 minutes, cold dipped, the stalks slit lengthwise into two strips if of small or medium size, or into four strips if of large size. Drying time, 4 to 8 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F and raise gradually to 140°.

The hard ends of the stalk, which are not edible, should be dried for soup stock. Blanch 10 minutes, cold dip, slice into 2 to 6 pieces, according to size, and dry as described above.

GREEN STRING and WAX or BUTTER BEANS. Select only such beans as are in perfect condition for table use. Wash carefully and string. If full grown they should be slit lengthwise or cut—not snapped—into pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch long. If young and tender, dry them whole. Blanch 6 to 10 minutes. To set color add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda to each gallon of boiling water. After blanching dip quickly into cold water, then drain thoroughly to remove surface moisture. Drying time for young beans, two hours; for those more mature, three hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 145°.

LIMA BEANS. If lima beans gathered when young and tender, shell them, wash, and then blanch five to ten minutes, the time varying with maturity and size. Cold dip. Remove surface moisture. Drying time, three to three and one-half hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 145°.

BEETS. Boil whole until more than three-fourths cooked, without removing skin. After dipping in cold water, peel and cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slices. Drying time, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 150°.

BEET TOPS. Select tops of young beets suitable for greens. Wash carefully, cut leafstalk and blade into pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, spread on screens and dry.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Dry same as Cauliflower, with the addition of a pinch of soda to the blanching water.

CABBAGE. Take heads that are well developed. Remove all outside leaves. Shred or cut into strips a few inches long. Remove the hard core. Blanch ten minutes. Cold dip, drain, remove surface moisture. Drying time 3 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 145°.

CARROTS. Clean thoroughly and remove outer skin, preferably with a stiff bristle brush; or the skin may be removed by paring or scraping. Slice into thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Blanch six minutes, cold dip and remove the surface moisture. Drying time, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 150°.

CAULIFLOWER. After cleaning, divide into small pieces. Blanch six minutes and cold dip. Drying time, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise to 145°. Although turning dark while drying, Cauliflower will gain part of original color in soaking and cooking. Dried Cauliflower is especially good for soups, etc.

CELERIY. After washing carefully cut into 1-inch pieces, blanch three minutes, cold dip, and remove surface moisture. Dry slowly. Drying time, 3 to 4 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise to 140°.

CELERIAC. Dry same as Carrots.

CORN, SWEET. Select ears that are young and tender and freshly gathered. Blanch on cob in steam or boiling water—preferably steam—for 5 to 10 minutes to set milk. If boiling water is used, add a teaspoonful of salt to each gallon. Cold dip, drain thoroughly, cut off half the kernel with a sharp knife, and scrape off the remainder.

taking care not to include the chaff. Drying time, 3 to 4 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 145°.

KOHL RABI. Dry same as Carrots.

LEeks. Cut into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch strips and treat the same as for Onions.

OKRA. After washing, blanch three minutes in boiling water with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda to each gallon. Cold dip. With young and tender pods dry whole. Cut older pods into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices. Drying time 2 to 3 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 140°.

Okra may also be dried by being strung on a string and hung over the stove. This should not be done except with young and tender pods. Heat in oven before storing.

ONIONS. After washing, peeling and cutting into $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices, blanch in boiling water or steam for five minutes, cold dip and remove surface moisture. Drying time, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 140°.

PARSLEY. Dry same as Spinach.

PARSNIP. Dry same as Carrots.

PEAS, GARDEN. Garden Peas, with non-edible pods, are taken when of size suitable for table use. Blanch 3 to 5 minutes, cold dip, remove surface moisture and spread in single layers on trays. Drying time, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Start at temperature of 110° F., raising slowly, in about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours to 145°, and then continue 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours at 145°.

With young and tender sugar peas, use the pod also. After washing, cut into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pieces. Blanch six minutes, cold dip, and remove surface moisture. Drying time, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 145°. The use of soda is unnecessary.

PEPPERS. Steam until skin softens, or place in biscuit pan in oven and heat until skin blisters. Peel, split in half, take out seed. Start drying at temperature of 110° F. and gradually increase to 140°. Thick fleshed peppers, such as Pimentoes, must be dried very slowly and evenly. Small varieties of red peppers may be spread in the sun until wilted and the drying finished in a drier, or they may be entirely dried in the sun.

Another plan for drying peppers is to split them on one side, remove seed, start with air drying and finish in a drier at 140°.

PUMPKIN. After paring cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch strips. Blanch three minutes. Cold dip, remove surface moisture, and dry slowly. Drying time, 3 to 4 hours. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise to 140°.

RHUBARB. Slit the larger stems lengthwise, cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lengths. Do not use the leaf. Blanch three minutes and cold dip. Dry thoroughly. Start at temperature of 110° F. and raise gradually to 140°.

SALSIFY. Dry same as Carrots.

SPINACH. After washing carefully and removing leaves, slice, blanch 4 to 6 minutes in steam, cold dip and dry in sun or by artificial heat, following directions for Cabbage. If steam is not easily available dry without blanching or cold dipping.

SWISS CHARD. Dry same as Beet Tops.

SQUASH, SUMMER. Dry same as Pumpkin.

TOMATOES. Blanch long enough to loosen skin, cold dip, peel, slice to thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Start at temperature of 110° F. and gradually raise to 140°, continuing until thoroughly dried. Another plan is, after peeling, to cut crosswise in center, sprinkle with sugar, and dry at temperature as above until the finished product resembles dried figs.



Wilson's Selected "Quality" Flower Seeds

"Flowers climb to birds, and birds and beasts to man,
And man to God, by some strange instinct driven.
And so the golden ladder upward ran,
Its foot among the flowers, its top in heaven."

Cultural directions for each variety will be found on the seed packets, but we repeat them below.

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection only the second year.

Perennials flower several years in succession. Many bloom the first year if sown early.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until warm weather; they can be started in the house, if desired early, and afterward transplanted. The latter two need to be protected in winter, or carried until spring in coldframes or greenhouses.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED

HA. Hardy Annual.

TP. Tender Perennial.

HHA. Half-Hardy Annual.

HB. Hardy Biennial.

HPI. Hardy Perennials that flower

HP. Hardy Perennial.

TB. Tender Biennial.

the first year if sown early.

Culture for Hardy and Half-Hardy Annuals. Sow in the open ground, as soon as danger from frost is over, in well-prepared soil; cover the seeds to a depth of four times their size; thin out the plants to prevent crowding. If early bloom is desired, sow indoors in February or March, in shallow boxes or pans, and set out the young plants when the weather becomes settled.

Culture for Hardy Perennials and Biennials. Sow in the open ground from June to September, to flower the next year. When the plants have made four or five leaves, transplant to where they are to bloom.

Culture for Tender Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Sow early in March in boxes or pans, filled with light soil; place in a warm greenhouse or hotbed. As soon as the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength, set out, about the end of May or beginning of June, where they are to bloom.

The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they fade.

FLOWERS THAT DO BEST IN FULL SUN

African Daisy (*Arctotis*).

Nasturtium.

Asters.

Phlox Drummondii.

Callopis.

Poppy.

Cosmos.

Portulaca.

Evening Primrose (*Oenothera*).

Snapdragon.

Marigold.

Sunflower.

FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR PARTIALLY SHADED LOCATIONS

Butterfly Flower (*Schizanthus*).

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*).

Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*).

Foxglove (*Digitalis*).

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*).

Godetia.

Clarkia.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*).

Columbine (*Aquilegia*).

Love Grove (*Nemophila*).

Coreopsis.

Lupins (*Lupinus*).

Daisy (*Bellis*).

Musk Plant (*Mimulus*).

Feverfew (*Matricaria*).

Pansy.

Flax (*Linum*).

Poppy, Perennial Varieties

(*Papaver*).

(*Anemone*).

All these should have at least 2 hours of sunshine in the day for best results.

Woodruff (*Asperula*).

FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR ROCK-GARDENS

Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*).

Ice Plant.

Candytuft, *Sempervirens*.

Periwinkle (*Vinca*).

Columbine (*Aquilegia*).

Portulaca.

Dusty Miller (*Centaurea candidissima*).

Rock Cress (*Arabis*).

Harebell (*Campanula Carpatica*).

Snow-in-Summer (*Ceratostigma tomentosum*).

Sweet Alyssum.

Woodruff (*Asperula*).

FLOWERS THAT REQUIRE RICH SOIL

Asters.

Pinks.

Balsams.

Salpiglossis.

Canterbury Bells.

Stocks.

Foxglove.

Sweet Peas.

Larkspur.

Verbena.

Godetia.

Phlox.

FLOWERS THAT DO WELL IN RATHER POOR SOIL

Amaranthus.

Nasturtium.

African Orange Daisy (*Dimorphotheca*).

Petunia.

Cosmos.

Portulaca.

Godetia.

Snapdragon.

Marigold.

Sweet Rocket.

FLOWER SEEDS SUITABLE FOR SOWING IN WINDOW BOXES

Ageratum.

Mignonette.

Asters.

Dwarf Nasturtium.

Browallia.

Petunia.

Candytuft.

Rhodanthe.

Carnation.

Schizanthus.

Chrysanthemum.

Stocks.

CLIMBING VINES FROM SEED

Canary-Bird Vine.

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria*).

Cypress Vine.

Morning-Glories.

Wild Cucumber.

Mina.

Dolichos.

Momordica.

Gourds.

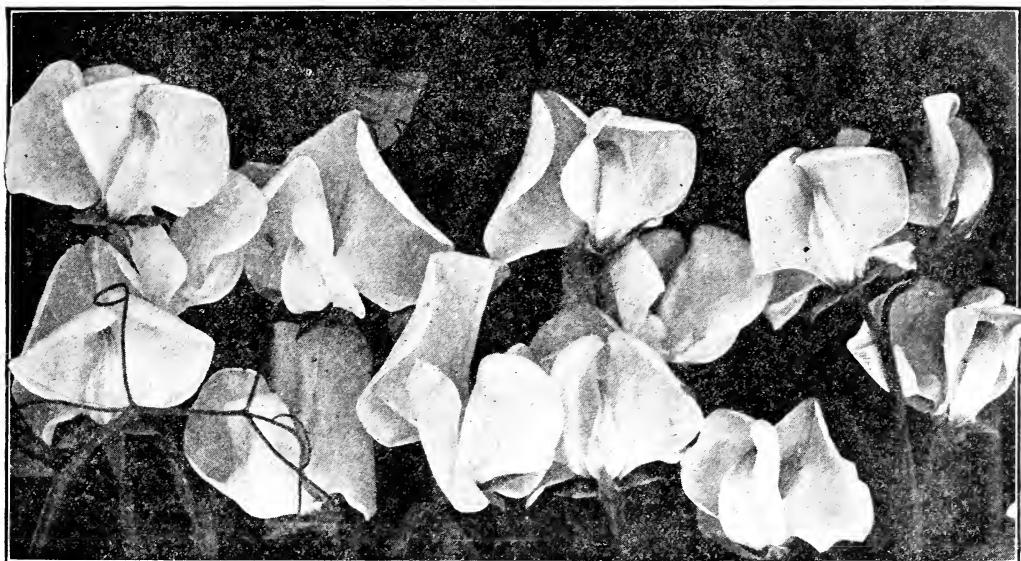
Tall Nasturtium.

Japanese Hop.

Tropaeolum.

WILSON'S SEEDS are used exclusively on some of the finest private estates in America.

THERE'S A REASON !



Wilson's Choice Sweet Peas

If you have never attained success with Sweet Peas, we believe you will if you will follow our directions. A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas, hence a trench should be dug 1½ feet deep, and filled with loam mixed with bone meal or well-rotted stable manure. The vines are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. Thoroughly pulverize the soil, giving level cultivation. Make your drills not over 3 inches deep and 6 to 12 inches apart, according to whether you use brush or wire, and cover the seed to the full depth of the drill. Do not draw the earth up to the stems, as that causes stem rot. Sow plentifully, and thin plants to about 2 or 3 inches apart. About 1 foot away from each single row or drill cover the ground with a layer of straw or lawn clippings, and when watering, instead of playing your hose directly on the plants, turn it on the straw or mulch, and you'll be surprised how the plants will thus be kept supplied with moisture, insuring a good crop of fine healthy blooms. Spring sowings should be made just as soon as the ground can be prepared. Sweet Peas may also be sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 6 or 8 inches deep, giving them level culture, with ample protection. They should not be grown on the same soil year after year. If the location cannot be changed, the soil to the depth and width of a foot or so should be removed and replaced by that from another part of the garden or grounds. If the soil is in good, rich condition, bone meal is the best fertilizer. **One ounce will sow a single row 25 feet long.**

Wilson's "LIBERTY" Collections Spencer Sweet Peas

"Show your colors" in your war garden—Sow WILSON'S "LIBERTY" Collections Sweet Peas. We have prepared two special assortments of the splendid new Spencer or Orchid-flowered Sweet Peas—No. 1 containing enough seed for a 20-foot row, and No. 2 sufficient for a row 40 feet long—made up as follows, viz.:

Collection No. 1—One Large Packet each. Mailed anywhere for 20c, stamps or coin.

RED (Vermilion Brilliant) **WHITE** (King White) **BLUE** (Lord Nelson)

Collection No. 2—One-half Ounce each. Mailed anywhere for 40c, stamps or coin.

RED (Dobbie's Crimson) **WHITE** (Edna May) **BLUE** (Blue Jacket)

WILSON'S GIANT-FLOWERING SPENCERS (Orchid-Flowering)

This class is noted for its enormous flowers and for their waved and fluted appearance.

WHITE—	Pkt.	Oz.
Edna May. Extra fine white.....	.10	\$0.30
King White. Finest of all whites..	.10	.30
Florence Wright. Grand white....	.10	.30

PINK—	Pkt.	Oz.
Constance Oliver. Pink, suffused cream.....	.10	.30

	Pkt.	Oz.
Countess Spencer.....	.10	.25
Apple Blossom. Pink and rose.....	.10	.30
Elfrida Pearson. Salmon-pink.....	.10	.30
Hercules. Rosy pink. Very large..	.10	.40
Miriam Beaver. Creamy salmon pink.	.10	.30
Peace. New. Soft pale pink.....	.10	.50
PRIMROSE—		
Dobbie's Cream. Primrose.....	.10	.30
Buttercup. New. Deep cream, nearest to yellow yet introduced.....	.15	—
MAROON—		
Prince of Asturias. Deep maroon..	.10	.30



King White Spencer.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Blue Jacket. Navy blue.....	.10	.30
Lord Nelson. Navy blue.....	.10	.30
Zephyr. Beautiful sky blue.....	.10	.30
LAVENDER AND PURPLE—		
Austin Frederick. Giant lavender..	.10	.40
Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused mauve	.10	.25
Irish Belle. Lilac flushed pink....	.10	.30
King Mauve. Very large flowers...	.10	.30
Royal Purple. As named.....	.10	.40
SALMON and ORANGE—		
Robert Sydenham. Bright orange salmon .....	.10	.40
SCARLET AND CARMINE—		
Dobbie's Sunproof Crimson. Extra fine .....	.10	.30
Edward Cowdy. Splendid orange scarlet .....	.10	.40
Fiery Cross. Fiery red.....	.10	.40
Vermilion Brillant. Iridescent scarlet .....	.10	.30
The Cardinal. Intense poppy-scarlet. Best of all.....	.15	—
George Herbert. Bright rosy carmine	.10	.30
BICOLOR—		
Blanche Ferry. Extra selected. Pink and white .....	.10	.30
Martha Washington. Blush white, edged pink .....	.10	.30
Mrs. Cuthbertson. Standard rose-pink, wings white; very fine.....	.10	.30
GRAY—		
Empress Eugenie. Gray flaked lavender .....	.10	.30
SILVER GILT MEDAL MIXTURE. A beautiful blend of 75 varieties of Spencers awarded the Silver Gilt Medal of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain at the Panama Pacific Exposition. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.		
Mixed Spencers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.		

NEW EARLY - FLOWERING LONG SEASON SPENCERS

All 15 cts. per packet of about 30 seeds.

These new sorts—the latest in Sweet Peas—will commence to bloom in from 90 to 100 days from date of planting; often remain in flower 4 months.

Early Heather Bell. Mauve lavender. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; ounce \$1.25.

Early Melody. Rose pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; ounce \$1.25.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

Early Morning Star. Orange scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; ounce \$1.25.

Early Snow Flake. Pure white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; ounce \$1.25.

Early Spring Maid. Light cream pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; ounce \$1.25.

WILSON'S GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

These are the old-fashioned sorts with medium size flowers, smaller than the Spencer varieties, but claimed by some to be more fragrant.

All Colors, Mixed. Extra fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; pound \$1.00. **Cupid, or Dwarf, Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

WINTER OR CHRISTMAS - FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

Grandiflora Varieties.

All, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50. A distinct class for greenhouse forcing. Flower in 8 to 10 weeks from time of sowing.

Mrs. Wilde (Flamingo). Splendid crimson.

Mrs. Alexander Wallace. Fine lavender.

Prima Donna (Mrs. J.F. Dolansky). Daybreak-pink.

Spencer or Orchid-Flowering Sorts.

All, 10c pkt. of 30 seeds; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; ounce \$1.00, except Rose Queen.

Lavender Orchid. Lavender-pink.

Mrs. A. A. Skatch. Pink.

Mrs. Spanolin. White.

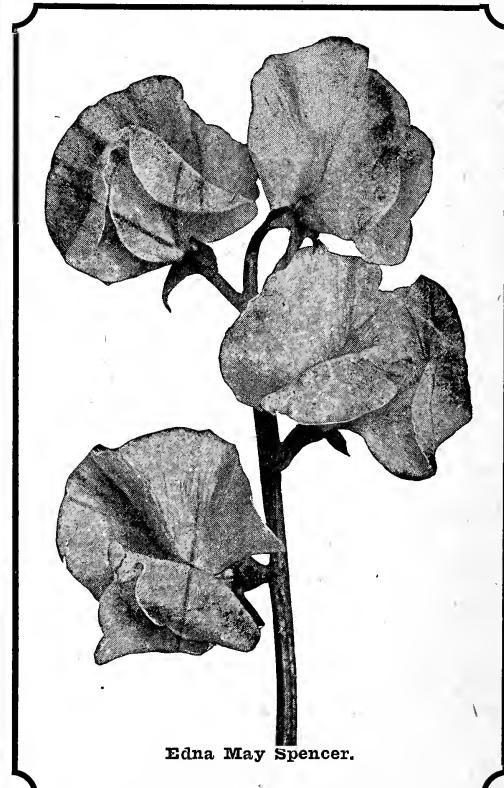
White Orchid. Pure white.

Yarrawa. Rose-pink, light wings.

Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.

Red Orchid. Bright cherry red.

Rose Queen. Splendid pink. Best of all. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; ounce \$2.00.



Edna May Spencer.

Wilson's Superb Asters

Asters are the most important summer and autumn flowers. The early sorts begin blooming in June, the midseason kinds in August, and the late-flowering in September. All our Aster seed is **American grown**. Not only that, but it is grown for us by one of the leading Aster specialists whose "hobby" is growing Asters for seed. Our seed has given the best results wherever sown, and has been used for the past five years by critical florists who MUST have the best.

CULTURE.—Asters should have an open, sunny position. They prefer good, heavy, loamy soil, enriched with a liberal quantity of thoroughly rotted manure, and the addition of wood-ashes or air-slaked lime. Do not grow them on the same ground year after year. For early flowering the seed should be started in the house, hotbed or coldframe in April. Transplant 1 foot apart when they have made their third leaf and transfer the plants to their flowering quarters in May or early June. Cultivate often to keep down weeds and to prevent the surface from baking. Water regularly. For August and later-flowering it is just as well to sow in the open



in May, preferably in a prepared seed-bed, transplanting when 2 to 3 inches high, to where they are to bloom. They may also be sown where they are to flower with good results.

The main essentials to insure fine Asters are a rich soil, frequent cultivation, no check to their growth from start to finish, and ample room to develop. When wanted for cutting with long stems, they should be set out not closer than 12 inches apart in the rows and 2 feet between the rows. For mass effects in beds, plant 9 inches to a foot apart each way. The height and earliness of the various classes are indicated by figures and letters, thus: 1, very dwarf, to 6, tallest-growing; EE extra early, E early, M medium, and L late.



ASTERMUM 6M

This valuable variety of Aster of the Comet family produces, on long, strong, sturdy stems, 10 to 15 immense double blooms. The petals completely cover the center of the flower. Splendid for cutting. 2 feet.

All, 10 cts. per pkt.

Lavender	Pink	White	Mixed
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QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS. 3EE. One of the best earlies of graceful spreading habit, blooming in July. 1½ ft.

All, 10 cts. per pkt.

Lavender	Purple	Mixed
Pink	White	

GIANT COMET or MIKADO ASTERS. 4M. Flowers are extra large, with broad, wavy, curled petals. 2½ ft.

All, 10 cts. per pkt.

Purple	Shell-Pink	White	Mixed
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LATE-BRANCHING ASTERS. 6L. A superb strain, producing handsome, chrysanthemum-like flowers on long, strong stems, of branching habit. 2 to 2½ ft.

All, 10 cts. per pkt.

Lavender	White	Shell-Pink
Purple		Mixed

CREGO ASTERS. 4E. Giants in size; of comet type; petals elegantly twisted and curled. 2 ft.

All, 10 cts. per pkt.

Lavender	Purple	Shell-Pink	White	Mixed
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ASTERS—Continued.

KING ASTERS. A distinct type. Large flowers of great substance with narrow twisted and quilled petals on long stems. Vigorous grower.

All, 10 cts. per pkt.

White King. Purest white.

Rose King. Bright rose.

Other Asters

American Beauty Aster. 6M. Almost identical in color with the popular American Beauty rose. The flowers are very large and fluffy, and are borne on stems from 12 to 18 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts.

Peerless Shell Pink. 6M. Earlier than the late-branching sorts; produces fine, double flowers of delicate pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Peerless White. 6M. The white form of the above. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperial Giants. 4M. A new type of midsummer-flowering Asters; vigorous and healthy, growing 1½ to 2½ feet. Flowers very large and double, with incurved petals.

Daybreak. Exquisite shell-pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

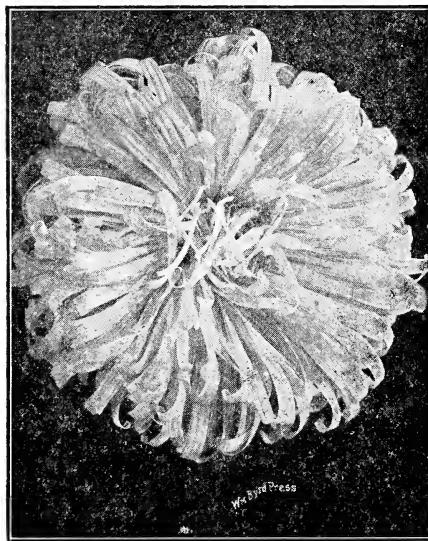
Purity. Pure snow-white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lavender. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue Bird. New and beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose. Exquisite. Pkt. 10 cts.

Violet. New, very delicate shade. Pkt. 10 cts.

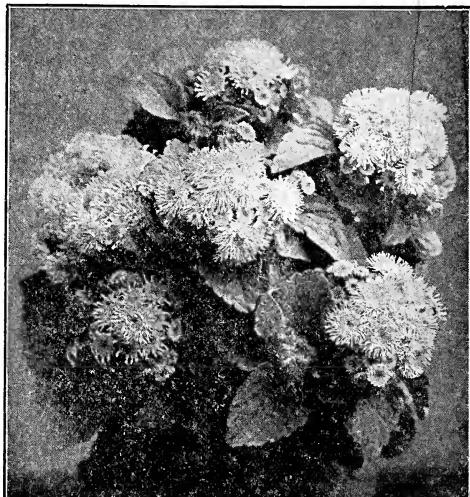


Giant Comet Aster.

ASTERS—Continued.

Early Snowdrift. 4EE. One of the earliest. Produces immense white feathery flowers with graceful recurved petals; long, slender stems. Pkt. 10 cts.

Autumn Glory. 6L. Latest of all. Immense double shell pink flowers of great substance on large stems. Pkt. 15 cts.



Ageratum, Blue Perfection.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). TP. Mixed. Extra-Choice. Free-flowering, beautiful, drooping, bell-shaped blooms. Pkt. 25 cts.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow). HP1. White (Ptarmica, "The Pearl"). Grows about 2 feet high, with heads of purest white, double flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

ACONITUM (Monkshood). HP. Blue (Napellus). Long spikes of curiously shaped blue flowers. Fine for shady places. 3 to 5 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

ACROLINIUM. See Everlastings, page 31.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower). HA. One of the best bedding plants. Easily raised from seed.

Blue Perfection. Deep blue; compact. Pkt. 5 cts.

Blue, Little Dorrit. 6 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.

White, Imperial Dwarf. 8 ins. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria (Rose Campion). HP1. 2 feet. Fine for dry situation. Pkt. 5 cts.



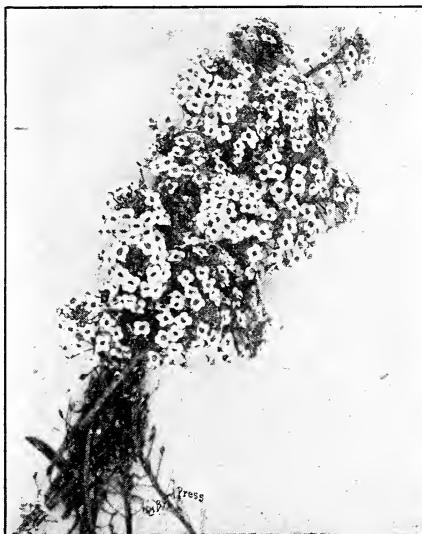
Sow Wilson's "Patriotic American" Collection Asters

And Make Your Flower Garden Reflect Your Patriotism.

One Packet Each RED, WHITE, and BLUE GIANT ASTERS

Mailed Anywhere for 25 cts., stamps or coin.





Alyssum.

ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum). For beds, vases, edging, etc.; profuse bloomer.

Little Gem. HA. White. Dwarf, compact; 6 inches. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Sweet (*A. maritimum*). HA. White. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Lilac Queen. Pale lilac; very dwarf. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow (*A. saxatile compactum*, Basket of Gold). HP1. Blooms the first season if sown early indoors; fine for rockwork; 1 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMARANTHUS. HA. Brilliant foliage.

Love-Lies-Bleeding (*A. caudatus*). Drooping crimson flowers. 2 ft. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Prince's Feather (*A. cruentus*). Dark red. Pkt. 5 cts.

Joseph's Coat (*A. tricolor*). Green foliage, variegated crimson and yellow. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet). HP. **Italica**, **Dropmore**. Blue; flowers in abundance all summer. Pkt. 10 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM. See Snapdragon, page 37.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). HP. Easily grown from seed.

Scarlet and Yellow (*A. Canadensis*). Native species; one of the brightest of all; long stems. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow (*A. chrysanthia*). Golden-spurred. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue and White (*A. cærulea*). Rocky Mountain Columbine. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Double. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Mixed, Single. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). HP. White; 9 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

ARCTOTIS grandis. (African Daisy). HA. Flowers large and showy, white on upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Valuable cut-flower. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASPERULA odorata (Sweet Woodruff). HP. White. Fine for shade and for rockwork. Pkt. 5 cts.

ASTERS. See pages 25 and 26.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila, page 31.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper). HA. Wilson's Prize Strain. Produces masses of beautiful, brilliant, double flowers; of easy culture. 2 feet.

Scarlet, White, Rose, and Purple. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Finest. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

BALSAM APPLE. See Momordica, page 34.

BALSAM PEAR. See Momordica, page 34.

BEGONIA semperflorens, Vernon. TP. Blood-red flowers and foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Semperflorens, Choicest Hybrids. Dwarf; mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Gracilis Luminosa. Fiery scarlet, brownish foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

Gracilis Prima Donna. Rose, shading to carmine. Pkt. 25 cts.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy). HP1. Flowers in autumn if sown in spring.

Red Giant. Immense flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

White, Snowball. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink, Longfellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. Finest. Pkt. 10 cts.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). HA. Pretty. 1 foot. **Yellow** (*C. aurea*). Brilliant. Pkt. 5 cts.

Scarlet (*C. coccinea*). Showy. Pkt. 5 cts.

CALCEOARIA. TP. Mixed, extra. Pkt. 25 cts.

CALENDULA (Double Pot Marigold). HA.

One of the best hardy annuals. In bloom from early summer until frost. 1 foot.

Meteor. Yellow, striped orange. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Prince of Orange. Like Meteor, but darker. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Orange King. Rich dark orange. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sulphur, or Lemon Queen. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

White, or Ivory. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed, Officinalis fl.-pl. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

CHINESE BELLEFLOWER (*Platycodon*). HP. Produces showy flowers all season. Begins blooming in August if sown outdoors in April.

Blue (*P. grandiflora nana*). Pkt. 10 cts.

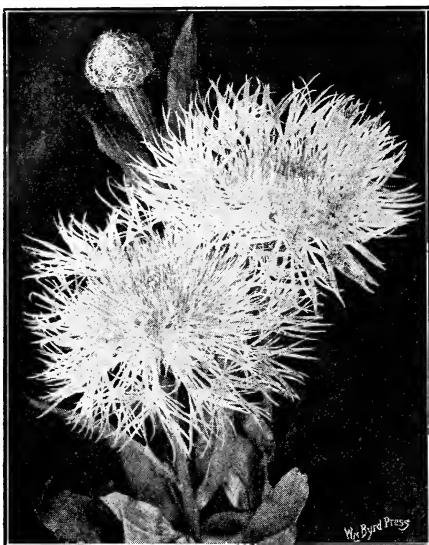
White (*P. grandiflora nana*). Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed (*P. grandiflora nana*). 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

For other Campanulas, see next page.



Calendula.



Imperial Sweet Sultan. See page 29.

CANDYTUFT HA. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in the spring; sown in April flowers in June; successive sowings should be made at intervals. 1 ft. **Carmine.** Bright carmine-rose. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts. **Crimson.** Rich, deep shade. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts. **Lilac.** Delicate shade. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts. **White, Giant-flowered** (White Empress). Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT. HP. **Lilac** (Iberis Gibraltarica). Very large flowers. Pkt. 10 cts. **White** (I. sempervirens). For rockeries, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (Scarlet Queen). Fiery cardinal flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Dark green laciniate leaves. The grandest annual climbing plant. Rapid and free. Pkt. of 15 seeds, 10 cts.

CALLIOPSIS HA. Showy, free-flowering annuals, of easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all the summer.

Crimson King. Large crimson flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Golden Wave (Drummondii). 2 feet. Flowers yellow with a rich crimson circle around the eyes. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed, Single. Very choice. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Mixed, Double. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.

See also Coreopsis, page 29.

CAMPANULA Rich in color and profuse in bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely. If sown early the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Thrive best in light, rich soil. Some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early.

Blue (C. Carpatica; Carpathian Harebell). Blooms all season; fine for edging; 6 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.

White (C. Carpatica alba). Pkt. 5 cts.

CAMPANULA—Continued.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Blue. Beautiful, salver-shaped flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Campanula pyramidalis alba. White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Persicifolia grandiflora (Peach Bells). Blue. Grows 2 to 3 feet high; large flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

Persicifolia grandiflora alba. White. Pkt. 15c.

BIENNIAL VARIETIES

Medium (Single Canterbury Bells). The old-fashioned sort, with beautiful, large, bell-shaped blossoms.

Blue, Lilac, Rose, and White. Each 5c pkt.

Mixed Single. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Calycanthema (Cup - and - Saucer; Canterbury Bells). The finest type.

Rose, Blue, Lilac, and White. Each 10c pkt.

CHINESE BELLFLOWER. See page 28.

CARNATION TA. Indispensable for greenhouse or garden. The Marguerite and Chabaud's types are best for summer flowering.

Mixed, Double. For outdoors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Finest Double Perpetual Tree. Pkt. 15c. **Mixed, Chabaud's Everblooming.** Bloom in five months after being sown. Pkt. 25 cts.

MARGUERITE CARNATION. HHA.

These Carnations begin flowering in about twelve weeks from time of sowing. Large, double, highly scented flowers on long stems. With slight protection they will survive ordinary winters.

Scarlet, Yellow, and White. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

CASTOR-OIL BEAN. See Ricinus, page 36.

CENTAUREAS Under this name are included the Annual Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. Do well almost anywhere.

CORNFLOWER (Centaurea cyanus). HA. These popular annuals are also known as Bachelor's Buttons, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, etc.

Dark Blue. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Rose, and White. Each, pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Blue, Double. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

White, Double. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Double. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.



Chinese Woolflower. See page 29.



Delphinium or Larkspur. See page 30.

IMPERIAL SWEET SULTANS.

(*C. imperialis* or *Margaritae*). HA.

Beautiful, sweet-scented blooms on long, strong stems. In this latitude sow early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before hot weather.

Rose, Purple, Lilac and **White**. Each, pkt. 10 cts.
Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

VARIOUS CENTAUREAS.

Rosy Lavender (*C. Americana*; Basket Flower). HA. A splendid native variety growing 3 ft. high and bearing immense, thistle-like blooms. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dusty Miller (*C. gymnocarpa*). Finely cut silvery-gray foliage. Fine for bedding; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

White (*C. candidissima*; Dusty Miller). HP. For bedding, vases, hanging-baskets, pots and for margins. (Very scarce.) Pkt. 25 cts.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER. Purplish crimson flower heads, closely resembling a ball of wool. 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts. See illustration, page 28.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Showy garden favorites, fine for cut-flowers. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants, quite distinct from the hardy perennial and autumn-flowering sorts.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Evening Star (*C. segetum*; Golden Marguerite). Fine for cutting; pure golden yellow flowers, 3 inches across. Pkt. 5 cts.

Morning Star. Primrose. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed, Coronarium. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Yellow, Double. Rich color. Pkt. 5 cts.

White, Double. Fine. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed, Single (Painted Daisies). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Mixed, Japanese. Seed sown in spring will produce flowering plants by fall. Pkt. 15 cts.

Mixed, Chinese Show Varieties. Splendid. Pkt. 15 cts.

CINERARIA. TP. One of the most useful and ornamental greenhouse plants.

Mixed Grandiflora Prize. Pkt. 50 cts.

Mixed Star-flowered (*C. stellata*). Pkt. 25 cts. **Silverfoliage** (*C. maritima candidissima*). (Dusty Miller). HH. Pkt. 5 cts.

CLARKIA HA. Does well in sun or shade; grows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with leafy racemes of double flowers. Splendid for cutting.

Pure White (*C. elegans alba*). Pkt. 5 cts.

Salmon Queen. Salmon-pink. Pkt. 5 cts.

Scarlet Queen. Splendid. Pkt. 5 cts.

Purple King. Light purple. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed, Double. New shades. Pkt. 5 cts.

CLEOME. **Rosy Crimson** (*C. gigantea*; Giant Spider Flower). HA. Grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall; large flower heads. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Rosy Lilac (*C. pungens*; Rocky Mountain Bee Plant). Fine for massing. 5 ft. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

COREOPSIS scandens. HA. Fine climber.

Purple. Bell-shaped flowers. 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

White. Same as above. Pkt. 10 cts.

COCKSCOMB (*Celosia cristata*). HA. Free-blooming annuals, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich.

Dark Crimson (Glasgow Prize). Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Yellow. Enormous combs. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Red (Empress). Combs of great size. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf, Mixed. Extra. Pkt. 10 cts.

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB. HA.

(*Celosia plumosa*).

Makes fine plants for large beds or groups, the plumes can be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Thompsoni magnifica. Crimson. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson (Ostrich-Feather). Plumes like an ostrich-feather. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow. Splendid plumes. Pkt. 10 cts.

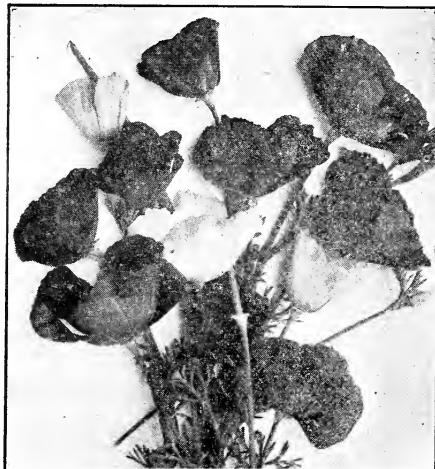
Prize of Castle Gould. All shades of yellow and rose to crimson. Splendid. Pkt. 25 cts.

CONVOLVULUS. See Morning-Glory, page 34. and *Ipomoea*, page 33.

COREOPSIS, Yellow (*C. grandiflora*). HP1. Large flowers in abundance, from June till frost. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Cosmos. See page 30.

California Poppies (*Eschscholtzia*).

COSMOS HA. Produces thousands of beautiful flowers in white, pink and crimson shades in autumn when other flowers are scarce. When about a foot high pinch tops to induce bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich, soil, but do well almost anywhere. About 6 feet.

WILSON'S GIANT - FLOWERED. Magnificent. Crimson, Pink, White, and Mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Lady Lenox. Deep rosy pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Lady Lenox. White. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Klondyke. Orange. Pkt. 10 cts.

Crimson Ray. Extra fine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

WILSON'S EXTRA-EARLY COSMOS.

Flowers in July.

Crimson. Very rich. Pkt. 5 cts.

White. Pkt. 5 cts.

Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERED COSMOS.

White Queen. Splendid. Large double flowers of great beauty. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pink Beauty. Exquisite. Large double flowers of great beauty. Pkt. 25 cts.

CUPHEA. Miniata, new hybrids. (Cigar Plant.) Pkt. 10 cts.

CYCLAMEN (*C. giganteum*). (Alpine Violet). TB. Our strain of Giant Cyclamen produces immensely large flowers. Sow seed from September to February. Temperature required, between 50 and 60 degrees.

Pure White. Extra. Pkt. 25 cts.

White with Red Eye. Very fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Bright Carmine (Emperor). Pkt. 25 cts.

Lilac (lilacum). Fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Deep Red (Excelsior). Handsome foliage. Pkt. 50 cts.

Pure White, Tipped Crimson (Princess May). Pkt. 50 cts.

Mixed Butterfly Cyclamen. Splendid. Pkt. 50c.

Mixed Giant. Very rich strain. Pkt. 25 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. See p. 32, *Ipomoea Quamoclit*.

DAHLIA. H.H.P.1. Grown very readily from seed and flowering the first season.

Cheal's Star Dahlias. Various colors from white to pink and rose. Single and semi-double flowers on long stems. Pkt. 20 cts.

Mixed Cactus-flowered. Very fine; 5 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Double. Finest. 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Mixed Single. From selected flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Bulbs of Named Varieties. See page 43.

DATURA cornucopia (Horn of Plenty). HHA. Violet; 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). In variety and

beauty of its blue tints, the Delphinium has no equal. Some species flower early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. All are easily cultivated. Blooms are finest in soil deeply dug and well enriched with old manure. They must have room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

ANNUAL (DELPHINIUM) LARKSPURS

Some of these are hardy biennials, but as they bloom the first season, we treat them as annuals. **Giant Hyacinth-flowered.** 2 ft.

White, Lilac, Dark Blue, Shell Pink, Carmine, and Mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Blue Butterfly. Lovely salvia-blue; compact, bushy growth. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

White Butterfly (*D. pumilum album*). Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPURS

These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in fall or very early spring, nearly all will bloom the first season.

White (*D. chinense*). Fine. Pkt. 5 cts.

Blue (*D. chinense*). Distinct shade. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed (*D. chinense*). Wide color range. Pkt. 5 cts.

Pale Blue (*D. Belladonna*). Lovely shade. Pkt. 25 cts.

Orange-Scarlet (*D. cardinale*). 3 ft. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bee Larkspur (*D. elatum*). Soft, clear blue flowers, in large spikes. 3 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Double Mixed (*D. elatum hybridum*). Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue, White Center (*D. formosum*). 3 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Golden Daisy). HA.

Beautiful. The flowers vary in color from white to salmon, many being zoned with several colors around the black disk. Easily grown.

Orange-Yellow (*D. aurantiaca*). Fine. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed (*D. aurantiaca hybrida*). Pkt. 10 cts.

DOLICHOS Lablab (Hyacinth Bean). HA. Rapid growing climber; flowers in clusters 10 feet.

White, and Purple. Each, pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ECHINOCYSTIS lobata (Wild Cucumber). HA.

Fine climber. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy; Gold Cups). HA. Attractive

annuals for beds, edging or masses; bloom from June to frost; 1 foot.

Fringed Yellow. New. Exquisite. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fringed Vesuvius. New. Wallflower red. Extra fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow (*E. californica*). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Carmine-Rose (Carmine King). Pkt. 10 cts.

Creamy White (*E. alba*). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Mixed, Single. Very choice. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c.

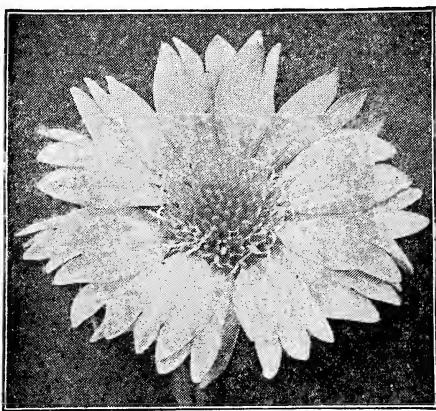
Mixed, New Large Flowering Hybrids. A new

large flowering erect type, containing a large percentage of new shades, including soft pink, scarlet, coppery-red, claret, and royal purple. **Extra special.** Pkt. 10 cts.

EUPHORBIA. HA. For beds or borders; flowers inconspicuous; foliage, exceedingly ornamental.

Variegata (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Foliage veined and margined white; 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Heterophylla. (Mexican Fire Plant). Grows 2 to 3 ft. high, of branching, bush-like form, with glossy green leaves, changing about midsummer to orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c.



Gaillardia.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium. HHA. Rose and White; double. Each, pkt. 5 cts.
Helichrysum monstrosum fl.-pl. HA. Mixed. Will grow in almost any soil; 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.
Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena). HA. Globe-shaped everlasting flowers. 2 ft.
Flesh, Purple, and White. Each, pkt. 5 cts.
Xeranthemum. HA. Mixed. Very fine. Silver-very foliage and double, silky flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

EVENING PRIMROSE (Oenothera). HA. Mixed. Showy flowers; of easy culture. Pkt. 5 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis). Hardy if given slight protection. Seed may be sown from spring till midsummer. The Alpestris varieties bloom in April. Palustris does not bloom till May.
White Victoria. Fine for edgings. Pkt. 10 cts.
Alpestris, Mixed. Very choice. Pkt. 5 cts.
Palustris semperflorens. HP. Blue. True Forget-Me-Not. 9 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCKS. See Marvel of Peru, page 34.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis). HP. Handsome hardy plants, succeeding under almost all conditions, and flowering in June and July. Does well in half-shade. 3 to 5 feet.
Gloxiniæflora. Handsome, spotted, gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes.
Purple, Rose, White, and Yellow. Each, pkt. 5 cts.
Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower).

ANNUAL VARIETIES. HA. Large flowers. Blooms profusely from early summer until frost. Fine for beds, borders, or for cutting. Sow where they are to bloom; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Blood-Red (G. amblyodon). Pkt. 5 cts.
Crimson and Orange (G. picta). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
Mixed Picta. Single; fine colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
Creamy White (Lorenziana, The Bride). For cutting or bedding. Double. Pkt. 10 cts.
Double Mixed Lorenziana. Profuse-flowering strain; beautiful colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

HARDY PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA. HP. Thrives almost anywhere, requires little protection or care. If sown early begins flowering in July, continuing until frost; fine for cutting. 2 feet.

GERANIUM. TP. Easily raised from seed.
Zonale. Choice sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

GODETIA HA. A beautiful hardy annual. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture. Does best in rather poor soil and in somewhat shaded situations. 1 foot.

Crimson Glow. Intense crimson; compact. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pure White (Duchess of Albany). Compact. Pkt. 5 cts.

Blood-Red (Lord Roberts). Large, brilliant flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Shell Pink (Rosamond). Beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts. **Mixed, Dwarf Compact Sorts.** Pkt. 5 cts.

GOURDS ORNAMENTAL. HA. Quick-growing vines; for arbors, walls, etc. Grow in curious shapes; useful for house ornaments. All same price, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

Fine Mixed, Small Varieties. 15 ft.

Apple-Shaped, Mixed.

Bottle-Shaped. Light green.

Turk's Turban, Mixed.

Dipper (Siphon), and Dish-Cloth.

Egg-Shaped. White.

Hercules' Club. Often 4 ft. long.

Fear-Shaped, Orange (orange), and Sugar-Trough.

Calabash, Genuine Pipe.

Collection: One pkt. each of the 11 varieties, 35c.

GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). TP. Fern-like

foliage. Fine decorative plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

GYPSOPHILA Elegans (Baby's Breath). White. HA. Free-flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Elegans alba grandiflora. HA. Large-flowering, pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Elegans carminea. Lovely carmine. Pkt. 5 cts.

Paniculata compacta. HP. White; fine; a favorite hardy perennial; 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

HELICHRYSUM. See Everlasting Flowers.

HELIOTROPE. TP. Fine for bedding or cutting.

Fine Mixed Large-flowering. 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow). **Mallow Marvels**

Mixed. HP. Very large flowers varying in color from pink to shades of red and white with crimson eye. Easily raised from seed. Pkt. 10 cts.

HOLLYHOCK HP. One of the most majestic of hardy plants. Seed sown any time before midsummer will produce fine flowering the next year.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. **Black, Pink, White, and Yellow.** Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 4 colors, 35c. **Double Mixed, Extra-Choice.** Pkt. 10 cts. **Choice Mixed, Double Annuals.** Flowers first year if sown early; very fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS. **Yellow, Pink, White, and Dark Maroon.** Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 4 colors, 35c. **Mixed, Allegheny.** Mammoth flowers, with loose fringed petals; splendid. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Single Annual. Beautiful. Grows about 3 feet high. Sown in spring will flower in August. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop). HA. Rapid climber. Fine for verandas, trellises, etc. 12 feet.

Japonica. Green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Japonica variegata. Green and white. Pkt. 5c.

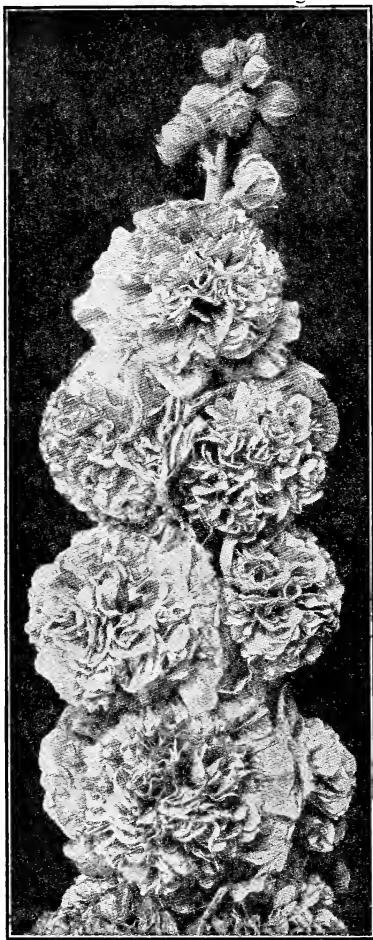
HUNNEMANNIA (Giant Tulip Poppy). HP. Seed sown in May will flower first season.

Golden Yellow (H. fumariæfolia). Pkt. 5 cts.

HYACINTH BEAN. See Dolichos, page 31.

ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum).

HA. Peculiar leaves, covered with small, watery pustules, glistening like ice; flowers white; 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.



Hollyhock (see page 31).

IPOMOEA HA. Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc. Soak seed in warm water over night to assist germination.

Scarlet (*I. coccinea*; Star Ipomoea). Pkt. 5 cts.

Rosy Lilac (*Bona Nox*; Evening-Glory). Flowers expand in evening. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts

White (*I. Mexicana alba grandiflora*; Giant White Moonflower). Large, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter; open at night and on dull days. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Pink (*I. Mexicana grandiflora rosea*; Giant Pink Moonflower). Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Rubra cærulea (Heavenly Blue). Sky-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose, setosa (Brazilian Morning-Glory). Rose-colored flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Mixed, Choicest. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

See also Japanese Morning Glory and Morning-Glory (*Convolvulus*), page 33.

IPOMOEA QUAMOCIT (Cypress Vine). Fern-like foliage, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May; soak seeds in warm water. 15 feet.

Scarlet, White. Each, pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Cardinal (*Hybrida*). See Cardinal Climber, page 28. Pkt. 10 cts.

JOB'S TEARS. See *Coix lacryma-Jobi*, under Ornamental Grasses, page 38.

KENILWORTH IVY (*Linaria Cymbalaria*). HP. 1. Lavender and purple; trailing habit. Pkt. 10 cts.

KOCHIA tricophylla (Summer Cypress, or Mexican Fire Bush). HA. Pyramidal; foliage green, turning to scarlet in the summer and brown in fall; 2 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium, page 30.

LAVATERA (Mallow). HA. A beautiful annual; 2 ft. high, bearing all summer large, cup-shaped flowers.

Pink (*L. splendens grandiflora rosea*). Pkt. 10c.

LINUM (Flax). Flowers on terminal racemes. Very pretty; free-blooming.

Golden Yellow (*L. flavum*). HP. 1 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Blue (*L. perenne*). HP. 1½ ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Scarlet (*L. grandiflorum rubrum*). HA. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

LOBELIA HHA. For edgings, urns and baskets; requires rich soil and plenty of water.

Crystal Palace compacta. Deep blue; fine for carpet bedding; 4 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Deep Blue (*L. erinum gracilis*). Trailing; 1 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). HP. Scarlet; 3 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (*Nigella*). HA. 1 to 2 ft. Double Blue, Miss Jekyll Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

LUPINUS (Lupine). HA and HP. Long, graceful spikes of richly colored, pea-shaped flowers; prefers a little shade; 2 ft.

ANNUAL SORTS (Hartwegii)

Violet, Sky-Blue, Rose, White. Each, ptk. 5 cts. Yellow. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Collection: One ptk. each of the 5 colors, 20c. Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

PERENNIAL LUPINS

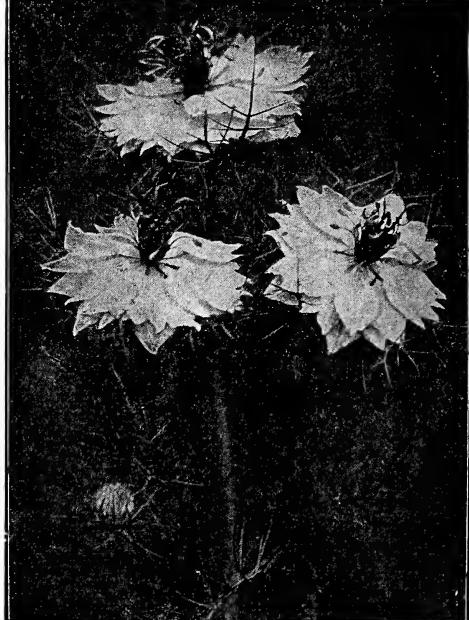
Polyphyllus. Succeeds in any good soil; blooms in May and June.

Rose, Blue, White, Mixed. Each, ptk. 5 cts.

LYCHNIS. HP. Handsome plants of easy culture; bloom the first year if sown early.

Scarlet (*L. chalcedonica*; Jerusalem Cross). 2 ft.

Pkt. 5 cts.



Love in a Mist.



Mignonette.

MARIGOLD HA. Old, favorite, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. Succeed best in light soil with sunny exposure. See, also, Calendula, page 28.

FRENCH.

Mixed Dwarf. Fine colors, very double; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Legion d'Honneur ("Little Brownie"). Yellow and crimson; single; compact; begins flowering in June. 9 in. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

AFRICAN.

Orange Queen. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Lemon. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Mixed Orange and Lemon. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU (*Mirabilis Jalapa*; Four-o'Clock). HA. A well-known, handsome, free-flowering garden favorite.

Mixed Colors. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Mixed Variegated Foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

MATRICARIA capensis f.p.l. (*Feverfew*). HHP. Double, white flowers on long stems. Pkt. 5 cts.

MATHIOLA bicornis (*Evening-scented Stock*). HA. Purplish lilac. Fragrant in the evening. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*). HA. Sowings made in April and in July will keep up a succession from early summer until frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering.

Allen's Defiance. Splendid spikes. Pkt. 10 cts.

Goliath. Red; enormous spike. Pkt. 15 cts.

Orange Queen. Monstrous orange-red spikes; very sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Machet Giant. Magnificent strain. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sweet-scented (*Reseda odorata*). Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

MIMOSA pudica (*Sensitive Plant*). HHA. Purplish flowers. When touched the leaflets close. Pkt. 5 cts.

MINA lobata. HA. Vivid red buds, turning to creamy white. Free-flowering, herbaceous climber, 18 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

MOMORDICA. HA. Handsome, tendrill climbers, bearing odd-shaped fruit.

Balsamina (*Balsam Apple*). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Charantia (*Balsam Pear*). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

MORNING-GLORY Of easiest culture; can be sown in the open ground in a sunny situation when the weather has become warm and settled.

White (*Snow Fairy*). Bears immaculate white flowers, some single, some semi-double and some double in marvellous profusion. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Giant Japanese. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Mixed, Fancy-flowered Japanese. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Mixed, Selected Single Japanese. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Mixed Climbing (*Convolvulus major*). Extra fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 25 cts.

Mixed, Double and Semi-Double. Pkt. 5 cts.

Rose Dwarf (*Convolvulus tricolor roseus*). Not climbers. HA. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed Dwarf Morning-Glory. Fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

See, also, Ipomoea, page 33.

NEMESIA. HA. Very pretty, bright-colored flowers; fine for edgings; 9 inches.

Strumosa Suttoni. Finest mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Compacta (*White Gem*). Beautifully chaste. Pkt. 25 cts.

WILSON'S QUALITY NASTURTIUMS

HA. All 5 cts. per packet.

TOM THUMB DWARF.

Wilson's Special Rainbow Mixture. Made up by ourselves from many named varieties, embracing all color combinations known in this increasingly popular and easily grown annual. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Bronze. Fine.

Chameleon. Richly colored flowers on same plant.

Crystal Palace Gem. Orange yellow, garnet blotches.

Crimson. Velvety shade.

Rose. Beautiful.

Empress of India. Fiery crimson.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow, yellow foliage.

King Theodore. Deep maroon.

King Vesuvius. Rich apricot.

Pearl (Moonlight). Creamy white.

Yellow, Crimson Blotches.

Variegated Leaf. Mixed.

Mixed Dwarf. Fine. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; pound \$1.75.

TALL, or CLIMBING

Wilson's Superb Mixture of Climbing Nasturtiums. From named sorts only and including all colors and shades. Oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; pound \$2.50.

Blood Red.

Golden Leaf Scarlet.

Orange.

King Theodore. Black.

Pearl. Whitish in effect.

Rose.

Crimson. Rich and deep.

Fine Mixed. Oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts. lb. \$1.50.

NEMOPHILA insignis Blue (*Love Grove*). HHA. Compact habit; blooms all summer if planted in a cool, shady place, and in not too rich soil. Pkt. 5 cts.

NICOTIANA. HA. Very showy and free-flowering.

Carmine-Red (*N. Sanderæ*). Pkt. 10 cts.

Sanderæ Hybrids. Many colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pure White (*N. affinis*). Fragrant; 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

OENOTHERA. See Evening Primrose, page 31.



Nasturtium. See page 33.

PANSIES HA. Seed sown in May will flower during late summer and autumn. For early spring flowering, sow in August or September, and protect the young plants either in coldframes or with straw or boughs. Soil should be light and well fertilized. The plants require plenty of moisture. Pansies do well in partial shade.

GIANT BEDDING PANSIES

Flowers of great size and substance.

- Coquette de Poissy.** Pale rosy mauve. Pkt. 10 cts.
- Cardinal.** Brilliant red. Pkt. 10 cts.
- King of the Blacks.** Almost black. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Blood-Red (Masterpiece).** Splendid. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Yellow (Sunlight).** Pure yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Pure White (Snowflake).** Pkt. 10 cts.
- Stained (Giant French).** Very beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.
- Quadricolor.** Blue edged violet and marbled. Pkt. 10 cts.

PANSIES IN MIXTURE

Wilson's Imperator, Mixed. Absolutely the richest mixture ever sent out; contains practically every combination of color and shade, and many with markings seldom seen. Includes four- and five-blotted varieties, orchid-flowered frilled sorts, and the selfs. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Bugnot's Superb Blotched. Finest colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

Odier, and Cassier. Superb mixture of blotched varieties. Pkt. 20 cts.

Butterfly, Mixed. Large-flowered sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

PASSION FLOWER. TP. (*Passiflora coerulea*.) Sky-blue flowers. Fine climber. Pkt. 10 cts.

PERILLA NANKINENSIS. HA. Bronze foliage. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

PETUNIA HA. One of our most popular annuals, of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil.

SINGLE.

Dark Blood-Red, blotched White (Howard's Star). Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Soft carmine-pink, white throat. Pkt. 10 cts.

Crimson (*Kermesina splendens*). Fine. Pkt. 10c.

Blue, White Center (Norma). Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed, Inimitable Striped and Blotched. Pkt. 10 cts.

Snowball. Pure satiny white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

California Giants Mixed. Enormous flowers; colors unequaled. Pkt. 25 cts.

Fine Mixed. Bright colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

DOUBLE.

Double Inimitable Striped and Blotched. Very choicest mixed. Pkt. 50 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII HA. One of the easiest plants

that can be grown from seed. It will thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground after danger of frost is past.

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

(*Phlox Drummondii grandiflora*)

White, White with Purple Eye, Rose, Scarlet. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 4 colors, 35 cts.

Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

DWARF PHLOX.

Compact habit. Fine for pots. 6 inches
Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

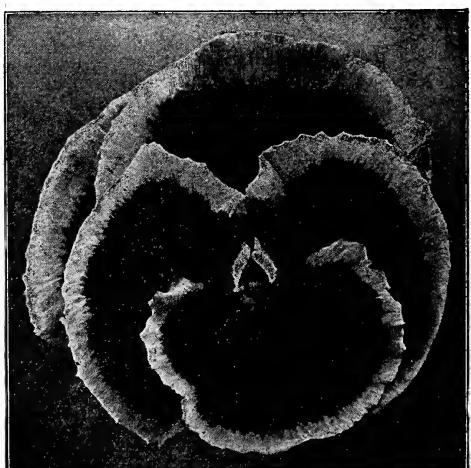
HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Wilson's Superb Large-flowered, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Obedient Plant). HP. Beautiful summer-flowering plants. Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting; 3 feet.

Lilac (*P. virginica*). Pkt. 10 cts.

White (*P. virginica alba*). Pkt. 10 cts.



Wilson's Imperator Pansy.

**Phlox Drummondii.** See page 34.

PINK (*Dianthus*). HB1 and HP. One of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers. Some are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season. Seed can be sown under glass in spring, or in an open, sheltered bed. Transplant the seedlings to stand 8 to 12 inches apart.

Chinensis, Double, Mixed (*China Pinks*). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Dianthus Hedgewigi (*Japan Pinks*). Large and brilliant; often oddly edged and striped.

Single Mixed. Very choice. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double, Mixed. Extra-fine strain. Pkt. 5 cts.

Wilson's Royal Pinks. Very large flowers of various colors, with crested surface to petals and white throats. Pkt. 10 cts.

Crimson Belle. Large dark red. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mourning Pink. Very large, double flowers of blackish crimson, fringed white. Pkt. 5 cts.

Purity. Double; white; very large flowers; splendid for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.

lacinatus. Laciniated flowers.

Single Mixed. Fringed, all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. Extra select. Pkt. 5 cts.

Plumarius (*Sweet May Pinks*). HP. The fine, fragrant perennials of old-time gardens.

Pheasant's Eye. Pretty, fringed flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

PLATYCODON. See Chinese Bellflower, page 28.

POPPIES Annual Poppies should be sown early and very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower. Barely cover the seed and press down firmly. Thin out to stand 3 or more inches apart. Make several sowings at intervals for a succession.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES. HA.

Shirley. Choicest mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Admiral. Large, smooth-edged, white flowers, with broad band of scarlet around top. Pkt. 5c.

Danish Cross, Danebrog. Brilliant scarlet, with a silvery white spot on each petal. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Tulip Poppy. Brilliant scarlet flowers 3 inches across; 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

The Bride. Large; pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Peacock (*Pavonium*). Scarlet; black zone. Pkt. 5 cts.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES. HA.

White Swan. Immense, double, white flowers, beautifully fringed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Carnation-flowered. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES

ICELAND POPPIES.

(*Papaver nudicaule*.) HP1.

These flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annuals. Of graceful habit, with bright green foliage, and slender stalks; useful for cutting.

Yellow, and White. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR ORDER

Wilson's "Liberty" Collection Giant Spencer Sweet Peas, page 23.

Wilson's "Patriotic American" Collection Superb Asters, page 26.

A packet of the new Chinese Wool-flower, page 29.

A packet of Cardinal Climbers (the grandest of all annual climbers), page 28.

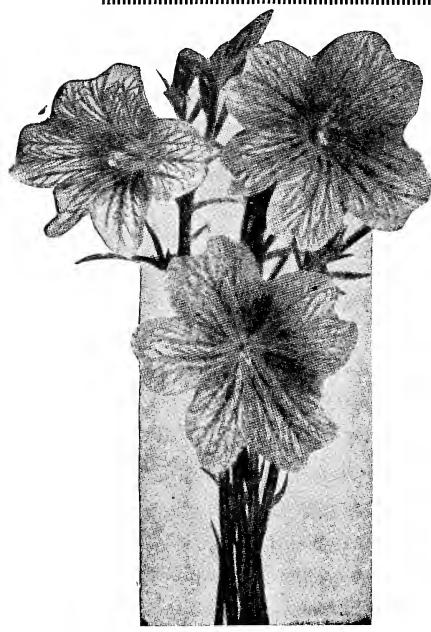
A packet of the new White (Snow Fairy) Morning Glory, page 33.

Wilson's "Victory" Collection Superb Gladioli Bulbs, page 42.

(We furnish Gladioli Bulbs to some of the finest private estates in America)

ORDER EARLY

**Poppies.**



Salpiglossis.

PORITULACA (Sun Plant; Rose Moss). HA. Of easy culture, thriving best in light loamy soil, and in a sunny situation. Fine for beds, edgings or rockwork. Mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of soil, to permit even distribution; 6 inches.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

PRIMULA (Hardy Primroses). HP. One of the best early spring-flowering plants. With slight protection they will stand the winter.

Japonica (Japanese Primrose). Showy flowers, on long stems; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Vulgaris (English Primrose). Canary-yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Obconica. TP. Fine for window gardens.

White (*P. grandiflora alba*). Pkt. 25 cts.

Red (*P. grandiflora gigantea rubra*). Pkt. 50c.

Kewensis. Bright yellow; fragrant. Pkt. 25 cts.

Malacoides. Lilac; fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

Sinensis. fimbriata.

Royal Blue. Pkt. 50 cts.

Pink Beauty. Pkt. 50 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue). HHA. Beautiful, orchid-like flowers, from early summer until fall; of easy culture. Sow early in spring in a hotbed or window, and transplant outdoors after danger of frost is past.

IMPROVED LARGE - FLOWERING EMPEROR STRAIN

Primrose, Crimson, White, and Gold. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 3 sorts, 25 cts.

Finest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES—Continued.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

Sow outdoors in early spring. The plants disappear during July or August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When fall growth starts, transplant to their permanent quarters.

Deep Crimson (*P. bracteatum*). Immense flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.
Prince of Orange. Large. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Hybrids. Immense flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

PUERARIA *Thunbergiana* (Japanese Kudzu Vine; Jack and the Beanstalk). HP. Rapid climber. Large foliage; rosy purple, bean-shaped blossoms in August. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

PYRETHRUM. HP. Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture. *Parthenifolium aureum* (Golden Feather). Yellow foliage. Pkt. 5c.
Roseum hybrida. Large-flowering, single. Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

RICINUS (Castor-Oil Bean). HA. Ornamental plants of stately growth, producing subtropical effects.

Borboniensis. Green foliage; 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Cambodgensis. Purple foliage, ebony stalks. 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Hybridus Panormitanus. Huge, dark brown leaves; blue-powdered stems. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sanguineus. Blood-red stalks. 8 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Zanzibariensis. Very large leaves, some coppery bronze, changing to green. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz 25 cts.

Mixed. All sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

ROCKET, SWEET (*Hesperis*). HP. Also known as Dame's Rocket; grows 2 to 3 feet high with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers.

Purple. Dark shade. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

White. Fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

RUDBECKIA bicolor superba (Coneflower). HA. Fine, free-flowering annual. Brown and yellow flowers on long stems. Useful for cutting. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage). HA. Easily raised from seed sown in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed. Transfer seedlings to the open garden about the end of May.

Scarlet (*S. splendens*). Tall-growing; 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Bonfire. Fine spikes. Pkt. 10 cts.

Zurich. Early dwarf; scarlet; 15 inches high. Very compact. Pkt. 25 cts.

Blue (*S. patens*). TP. Erect spikes; 2 feet. Pkt. 25 cts.

Light Blue (*S. farinacea*). HA. Forms a neat bush 3 feet high; flowers in great abundance. Pkt. 10 cts.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride, Sweet Scabious). HA. Magnificent hardy annuals of easy cultivation, blooming freely all summer. For beds or borders and for cutting; 2 feet.

Azure Fairy, Tall Large-flowered. A very lovely, rich pale blue; fine, large flowers. Pkt. 5c.
Snowball. Pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed, Choice. Fine strain. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

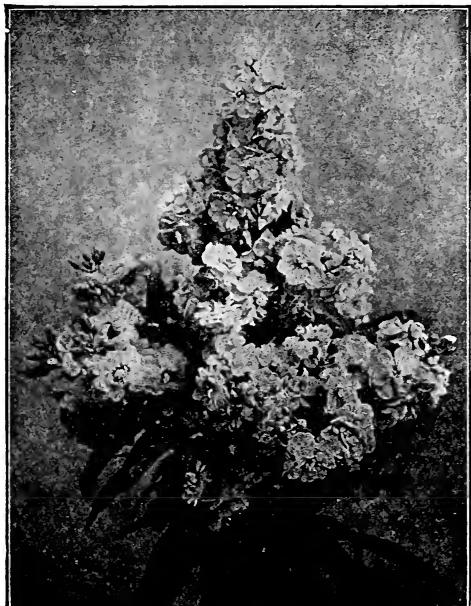
Blue Bonnet (*S. caucasica*). HP. Lilac-blue; fine for cutting; 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower). HA. Erect grower. Wonderful coloring; of easy culture; fine for cutting; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Grandiflora, Mixed. Splendid. Pkt. 5 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT. See Mimosa, page 33.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum). HP. Succeeds best in a light soil and sunny position, and is best treated as an annual. For early flowering, sow in fall, protecting the plants with leaves through the winter; sown in spring, they bloom from midsummer till frost.



Stocks, Dwarf Ten Weeks.

SNAPDRAGON—Continued.

- Giant Varieties.** Tall; flowers in long spikes.
 Scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.
 White (Queen Victoria). Pkt. 5 cts.
 Rose. Pkt. 5 cts.
 Yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.
 Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- Large-flowering Half-Dwarf Varieties.** Grow about 18 inches high. Fine bedders.
 Dark Maroon. (Black Prince). Pkt. 5 cts.
 Carmine. New shade; fine. Pkt. 5 cts.
Bright Crimson (Crimson King). Fine. Pkt. 5 cts.
 Fascination. Soft pink. Pkt. 10 cts.
 Firebrand. Deep red. Pkt. 10 cts.
 Pink and Rose Shades. Fine. Pkt. 5 cts.
 Yellow Queen. Extra. Pkt. 10 cts.
 White Beauty. Pkt. 10 cts.
 Mauve Beauty. Pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of the 9 varieties, 60c.

STOCKS (Gilliflower). HA. One of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture. Our seed is saved from pot-plants.

Improved Large-Flowering Dwarf Ten Weeks.
 Blood Red, Light Blue, Rose, White and Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 4 colors, 30c.
White Cut-and-Come-Again Ten Weeks (Princess Alice). Splendid; perpetual-blooming; sown in March or April, begins flowering in July, continuing until frost; especially valuable in September and October, when other flowers are scarce. Pkt. 10 cts.

Saphire. Violet. Pkt. 15 cts.
 May Queen. Pale blue. Pkt. 15 cts.
Beauty of Nice. Splendid winter-flowering variety, with delicate flesh-pink spikes. Pkt. 15c.
Queen Alexandra of Nice. Rosy lilac. Pkt. 15 cts.
Beauty, Summer Night. Rich deep blue. Pkt. 15 cts.
Empress Augusta Victoria (Dresden Perpetual). Silvery lilac. Pkt. 15 cts.

Empress Elizabeth (Winter). Bright carmine. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dwarf German Ten Weeks Stocks. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

STOKESIA cyanæa (Cornflower Aster). HP. Cornflower-like blossoms from July until frost. 2 feet.

Lavender-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

White (S. alba). Pkt. 10 cts.

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*). HA. Of stately growth, with brilliant flowers.**SINGLE VARIETIES**

Fine for cutting. Sow in a sunny spot in April or May.

Cucumerifolius (Miniature). Golden yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, with black centers; 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Red Annual, or Gaillardia Flowered. Pkt. 10c.
Giant, or Mammoth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

DOUBLE SORTS

Double Orange (Globe Sunflower). Flowers very large; 6 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 25 cts.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large, double, yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; ounce 15 cts.

SUMMER CYPRESS. See Kochia, page 32.

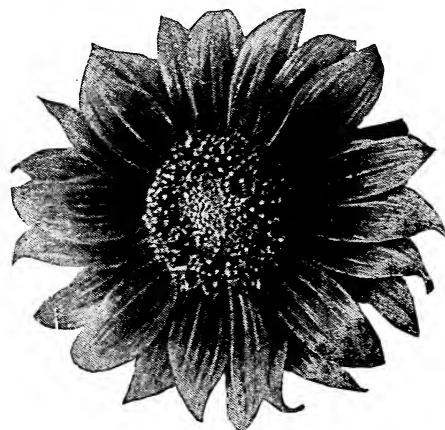
SWEET SULTAN. See page 29.

SWEET ROCKET. See Rocket, page 36.

SWEET WILLIAM (London Tufts; *Dianthus barbatus*). HP.

Well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennials. It is much better to raise new plants from seed every season than to divide the old ones.

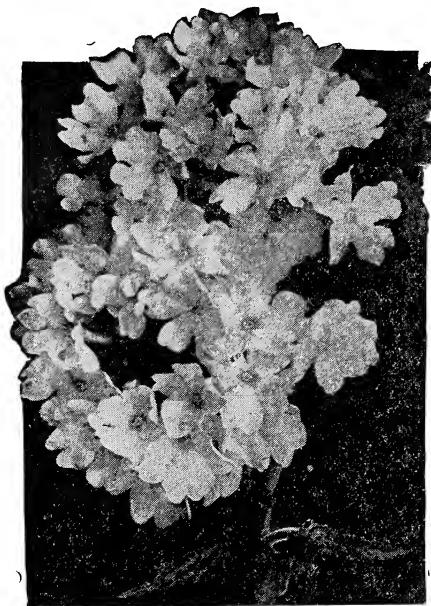
Auricula-Eyed. Very bright colors. Pkt. 5 cts.
Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.
Double Mixed. Very fine strain. Pkt. 10 cts.



Red Sunflower.

THAT WORN-OUT, BURNED-OUT LAWN!

Renovate it and make it look fresh and green. Sow middle of March a little of Wilson's Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed. See page 39.



Verbena.

VERBENA HA. One of the finest bedding and border plants. Brilliant colored flowers.

Mammoth Strain. Produces immense flowers.

Pink, White, Blue, Scarlet Defiance, Striped, and Very Fine Mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of the 5 colors for 25c.

VINCA (Periwinkle). Mixed. HA. Of easy cultivation. Fine for pots and bedding. Pkt. 10 cts.

VIOLA odorata. TP. Blue sweet Violet. Pkt. 10c.

VIRGINIAN STOCK (Cheiranthus). HA. Free-flowering dwarf annuals of easy culture; splendid for bedding or edging; 1 foot.

Red, White, Yellow, and Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 5 cts.

WALLFLOWER HA. Well-known plants, with beautiful, fragrant flowers, blooming early in spring.

Paris Market, Single. Brown. Pkt. 5 cts.
Mixed, Single. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER. See Echinocystis, page 31.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age). HA. Most desirable decorative annuals for beds and borders.

Dwarf Double, Mixed. 15 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING. 2 ft.

Lilac, Orange Yellow, Rose, Crimson and White. Each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 5 colors, 20c.
Mixed. Brilliant colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

TALL DOUBLE GIANTS. 2 to 3 ft.

Superb Strain.

Enormous, double flowers of fine quality.

Purple, Scarlet, Flesh-Color, Yellow, and White. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Collection: One pkt. each of above 5 colors, 40c.
Superb Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

MIXED ANNUALS FOR WILD GARDEN

Sow some of this broadcast in any out-of-the-way place and you can be sure of plenty of flowers for cutting.

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; ounce 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Coix Lacryma-Jobi (Job's Tears). HA. Broad, corn-like leaves; shining, pearly seeds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Pennisetum longistylum (Villosum). Greenish white plumes; 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Pennisetum Ruppelianum (Purple Fountain Grass). HA. Green foliage and purplish plumes. For edging canna beds, etc.; 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

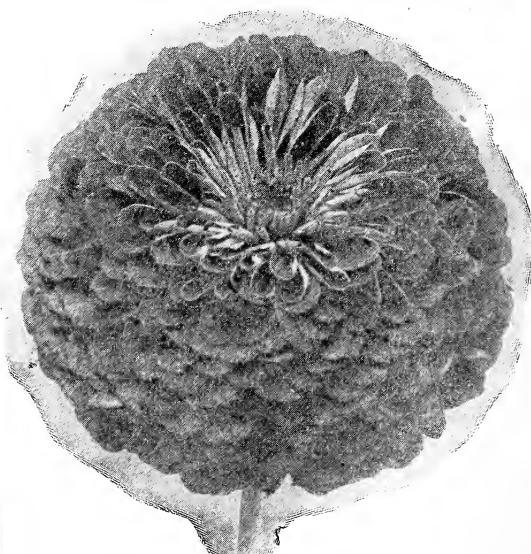
Zea japonica variegata (Variegated Japan Maize). Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed. Dwarf and semi-dwarf sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts.

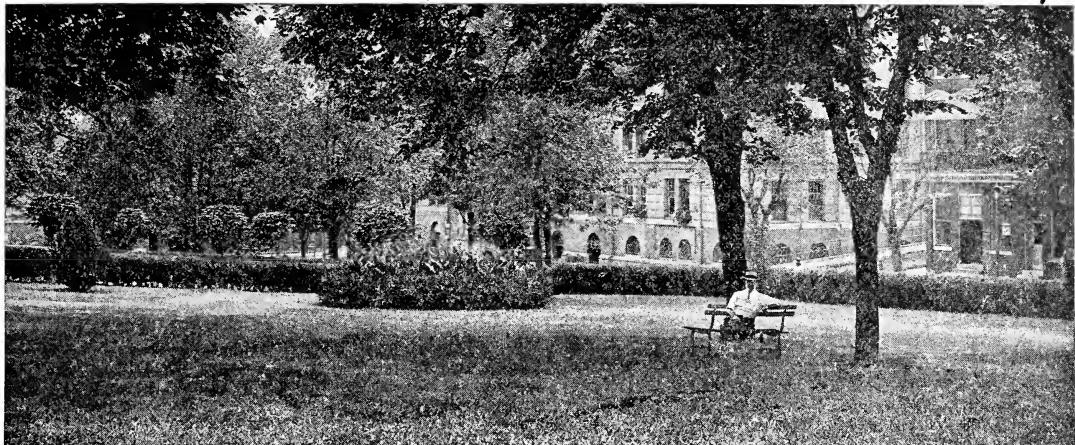
If you have never planted Gladiolus Bulbs, you have missed a real floral treat, for there is nothing more stately than a bed or a clump of Gladioli spikes—and there is nothing finer for cutting.

Our "Victory" Collection on page 42 offers you an unusual opportunity to grow four of the best sorts there are at a **VERY MODERATE PRICE**.

ORDER EARLY.



Double Zinnia.



MAKE NO MISTAKE—SOW Wilson's "Evergreen" Lawn Grass Seed

USED ON THE LAWNS OF SOME OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST PRIVATE ESTATES
IN AMERICA.

Will Produce a Perfect Lawn in Six to Eight Weeks from Time of Sowing.

Wilson's "Evergreen" Lawn Seed is familiarly known in many sections of the United States.

Wilson's "Evergreen" Lawn Seed is made up of the very best recleaned and tested native and foreign grasses, carefully selected and skilfully proportioned. It produces a beautiful and enduring turf, and does so in the quickest time possible, endurance considered, without the aid of cheap "quick-showing" grasses, which are only of temporary value.

Minimum Quantities Required—1 quart for 200 square feet, 2 quarts for 400 square feet, 4 quarts ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) for 800 square feet, 5 pounds ($\frac{1}{4}$ bushel) for 2,000 square feet, 10 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ bushel) for 4,000 square feet, 25 pounds ($1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels) for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Five bushels to the acre.

Prices of Wilson's "Evergreen" Lawn Seed—Pint 15 cts.; quart 25 cts.; 2 qts. 45 cts.; 4 qts. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. (5 lbs.) \$1.50; bushel of 20 lbs. \$5.50. Delivered free in Zones 1, 2 and 3.

WILSON'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED FOR RENOVATING WORN-OUT LAWNS

A mixture of permanent grasses for the renovation of old, worn-out lawns or burned spots. A little of this seed should always be kept on hand, and should be sown before every summer rain on thin places. Pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., 4 qts. \$1.00, 8 qts. (1 pk.) \$1.75, bus. of 20 lbs. \$6.

Wilson's "Shady Spot" Lawn Grass Seed

A combination of fine-leaved, dwarf-growing grasses that will do well in shaded portions of the lawn, near walls, under trees, etc. Qt. 30 cts., 2 qts. 55 cts., 4 qts. \$1.00, 8 qts. \$1.80, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$3.25, bus. of 20 lbs. \$6.50.

Wilson's Lawn Grass Seed for the Seashore

A special mixture peculiarly adapted to seaside lawns, which have the disadvantage of sandy soil and much hot sun, with a minimum of moisture. Qt. 30 cts., 2 qts. 55 cts., 4 qts. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.00, 8 qts. (1 pk.) \$1.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$3.00, bus. (20 lbs.) \$6.

Wilson's Lawn Grass Seed for Terraces

A splendid mixture of fine-leaved, creeping-rooted sorts that will produce a root-system which will bind the soil in terraces, preventing washouts, etc. Qt. 30 cts., 2 qts. 55 cts., 4 qts. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.) \$1.00, 8 qts. (pk.) \$1.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$3.00, bus. (20 lbs.) \$6.

HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP A LAWN

Time to Sow. In the central and eastern states sow in spring from March 20 to the end of May, and in fall from August 15 to the end of October.

Preparation of the Soil. The ground should be well drained and thoroughly pulverized. If fertilizer is required, apply before plowing or digging and turn in with plow or spade. Well-decayed barnyard manure is the best fertilizer. Humus is also valuable.

Sowing. Choose a dull, quiet day, and sow with a sweeping motion, stooping low so as to get the seed on the ground where you want it.

Rolling. After sowing, go over the ground with a roller, 150 to 300 pounds, to press the seed into contact with the soil. Ten days after sowing, when the grass is 1 to 2 inches high, a chemical fertilizer may be used as a stimulant to the young roots, but be sure it is mixed with an equal quantity of good loam or sand. Sprinkling after using the fertilizer is recommended.

Watering. Avoid daily sprinklings, but soak thoroughly once or twice a week in dry weather, in the morning, or evening after sundown.

Mowing. No hard and fast rules can be set down for this, but too close cutting should be guarded against, especially in the hot summer months. It should also be borne in mind that a good top-growth is necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts.

Lawn Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Lawn Dressing, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose, Etc. See last pages.

Grass Seed Mixtures for Putting-Greens, Fair-Greens, Tennis-Courts, Croquet-Grounds, Etc.

MADE UP OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GRASSES

We have had lots of experience in the making of Grass Seed Mixtures for putting-greens, fair-greens, tennis-courts, etc., and we are well equipped to give exacting greens-keepers just what they need. We have furnished mixtures to some of the most important golf clubs in this country, a few of which we mention below.

WILSON'S TENNIS-COURT AND CROQUET-GROUND MIXTURE

The very finest mixture of grasses which will stand continual trampling. Quart 35 cts., 2 quarts 65 cts., 4 quarts ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) \$1.20, 8 quarts (1 peck) \$2.00, bushel of 20 pounds, \$7.00.

WILSON'S PUTTING-GREEN MIXTURE

AS USED ON SOME OF THE BEST GOLF COURSES IN AMERICA

Our own formula, made after years of experience and special endeavor. Suitable for the average green; has proven highly satisfactory on many of the best greens in America. Special mixtures made to suit unusual conditions of soil or climate. Correspondence invited.

Bus. of 20 lbs. \$7.00. Special price quoted on large quantities.

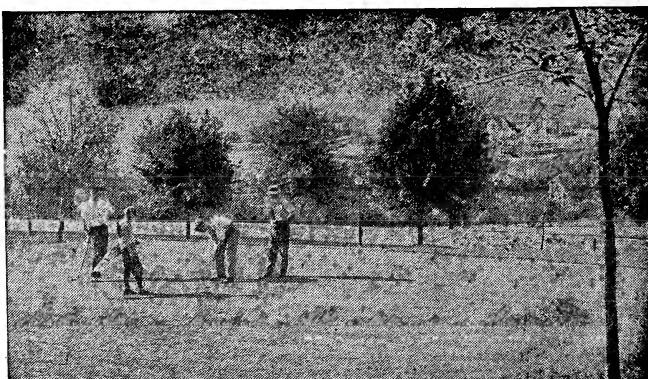
WILSON'S FAIR-WAY MIXTURE

NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE FOR THIS PURPOSE

Bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.50. Price on larger lots on application.

A few of the important Golf Clubs to whom we have been selling our Putting Green and Fair-Way Mixtures:

OAK RIDGE GOLF CLUB
MILLBROOK GOLF CLUB
ROCKAWAY RIVER COUNTRY CLUB
NEW BRUNSWICK COUNTRY CLUB
OCEAN COUNTRY CLUB
WOODMERE CLUB, INC.
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS GOLF CLUB
HUNTINGTON GOLF AND MARINE CLUB
MONMOUTH COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.



WILSON'S PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

It is true beyond question that a mixture of grasses produces a better mowing field and subsequent permanent pasture than a combination of timothy and clover. The former will last five times as long as the latter. Timothy "runs out" in a couple of years or so, while a good permanent pasture will last ten or more years. This has been frequently shown by experience. These mixtures are shipped by express or freight, not prepaid.

Permanent Meadow Mixture for Light Sandy Soils. Use 40 pounds (2 bushels) to the acre. Bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.00, 2 bus. (40 lbs.) \$9.50. (Enough for one acre.)

Permanent Meadow Mixture for Average Soils. Use 40 pounds (2 bushels) to the acre. Bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.00, 2 bus. (40 lbs.) \$9.50. (Enough for one acre.)

Permanent Meadow Mixture for Heavy Soils. Use 40 pounds (2 bushels) to the acre. Bus. of 20 lbs. \$4.50, 2 bus. (40 lbs.) \$9.00. (Enough for one acre.)

Permanent Pasture Mixture for Light Sandy Soils. Use at the rate of 40 pounds (2 bushels) to the acre. Bus. of 20 lbs. \$4.50, 2 bus. (40 lbs.) \$9.00. (Enough for one acre.)

Permanent Pasture Mixture for Average Soils. For general use everywhere. Sow at the rate of 40 lbs. (2 bus.) to the acre. Bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.00, 2 bus. (40 lbs.) \$9.50. (Enough for one acre.)

Permanent Pasture Mixture for Heavy Soils. Use at the rate of 40 pounds (2 bushels) to the acre. Bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.00, 2 bus. (40 lbs.) \$9.50. ((Enough for one acre.)

We invite correspondence, and shall be pleased to answer queries as to the best grasses and mixtures for different soils and climatic conditions and for all purposes.

Transportation charges extra. Quotations for larger quantities on application.

RECLEANED GRASS SEEDS

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

All grasses offered by us are of the best quality, new-crop seeds of high germination, entirely free from weeds.

Awnless Brome (*Bromus inermis*). Will produce heavy crops in dry sections. Market price.

Canada Blue (*Poa compressa*). For sowing on hard clay and poor soils. Market price.

Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Fine for lawns; succeeds well in most situations. Market price.

Crested Dog's-Tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*). Excellent for moist soils; fine for shade. Market price.

English Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). A very rapid-growing variety; valuable for meadows and pastures. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75.

English Rye Grass (Pacey's). A small-seeded variety of the above. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*). One of the most desirable for dry soils. Market price.

Hungarian (*Panicum Germanicum*). See Millet.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*). A valuable variety, adapted to any soil; fine for southern lawns. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*). Extensively used for lawns and very valuable for terraces and embankments. Market price.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). Valuable for pastures, on cold, moist, light soils; very productive. Market price.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). Valuable growing in shady, moist places, under trees, etc. Lb. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Red-Top (*Agrostis Palustris*). Fancy, or absolutely clean. Fine for moist or dry land; very hardy. Valuable for all purposes. Market price.

Red-Top, Natural. Same as above, but in the chaff. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Red or Creeping Fescue (*Festuca rubra*). Valuable for lawns; thrives on dry, inferior soils; fine for shade. Market price.

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis Tenuis*).

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Thrives in dry, shallow, gravelly soils and resists heat well; succeeds well in shade. Market price.

Tall Oat (*Avena elatior*). Valuable for pastures; very hardy. Market price.

Timothy, or Herd Grass (*Phleum pratense*). Generally grown for hay. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.85, 100 lbs. \$17.00.

CLOVERS

All Highest Grade. Prices on Application. Cost of Bags Extra.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). American-grown. A valuable forage plant; requires deep, rich, well-drained soil. Quantity to acre, 15 to 20 pounds.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*). For cold, stiff soils and high altitudes. Quantity to acre, 15 pounds.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Valuable for green forage and for plowing under. Not hardy north of New Jersey. Quantity to acre, 20 pounds.

Mammoth Red, or Pea Vine. Much taller than Medium Red. Good for plowing under. Quantity to acre, 15 pounds.

Medium Red (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops for pasture and for hay. Quantity to acre, 15 pounds.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). For lawns. Quantity to acre, 10 pounds.

MILLET

One bushel will sow one acre. Cost of bags extra.

German, or Golden. Market price, about \$5.00 per bushel.

Japanese. Market price, about 10 cts. per lb.

FIELD AND POP-CORN

(56 lbs. to bus.) FOR SEED PURPOSES.

Prices on Application. Cost of bags extra.

Longfellow (Flint). Yellow; small cob; large grain; eight-rowed. Ripens as far north as Massachusetts.

Sanford (Flint). Also called Long White Flint. Large; eight-rowed; white; well-filled ears.

Golden Beauty (Dent). One of the largest sorts in cultivation; very productive; medium early.

Leaming, Improved (Dent). Low-set ears of good size; golden grain; matures in 90 to 120 days.

Reid's Yellow Dent (Dent). Small cob; deep grains; 18 to 24 rows. One of the best.

White Rice Pop-Corn. Most popular for home use. Grains pop white. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 80 cts.

Oats, Rye, Wheat, Cowpeas, etc. at market prices.

WILSON'S GLADIOLI (Sword Lily)

**The Loveliest of All Summer-Flowering Bulbs and the Easiest of All to Grow
A Succession of Blooms May Be Had from July Until October by Making Plantings
from April to June Ten Days Apart**

Any good garden soil, thoroughly prepared and manured, is suitable. Bone Meal or sheep manure are particularly good for Gladioli. We find either superior to stable manure. If the soil is stiff, fill drills with sandy loam.

Gladioli should have full exposure to the sun. Plant in single or double rows 2 inches apart in the drill; 2, 3 or 4 inches deep, according to size; single rows should be put about 12 inches apart; double rows, about 18 inches. This method of planting is best when it is intended to grow cut-blooms for indoor opening. For general culture, mass planting in square, oblong or round beds will be found highly desirable. When planted in beds, the bulbs may be set from 4 to 6 inches apart, in each direction. A succession of blooms may be had from July until October by making plantings from April to June ten days apart.

Prices include cost of transportation.

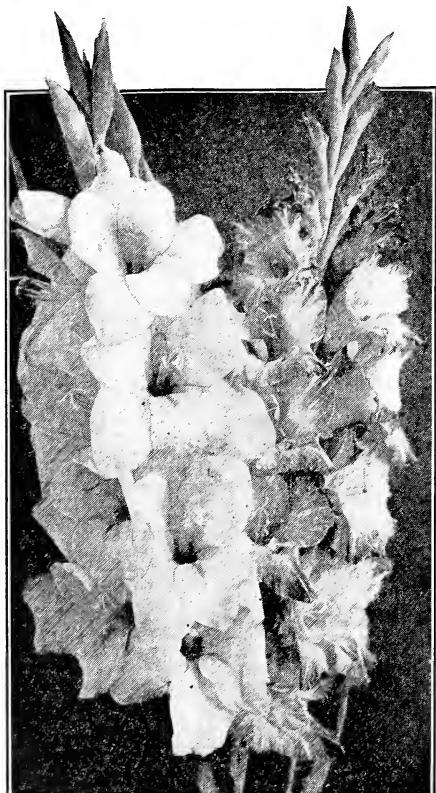


Wilson's "Victory"
Collection of Gladioli
Making a bright spot in
your "Victory" Garden
this summer.



America—Pink tinted white.
Independence—Deep rose color.
Victory—Yellow suffused pink.
Peace—White feathered violet.

Six bulbs of each variety (24 in all) mailed free anywhere in the United States for \$1.25.



America. Beautiful, soft pink, tinted white; flowers large and massive. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 100 \$3.75.

Baron Josef Hulot (Blue King). Flowers well arranged on straight spikes; rich indigo-blue. Each 6 cts.; doz. 60 cts.; \$4.50 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. Vivid scarlet; many flowers open at a time. Splendid for brilliant color effects. Each 5 cts.; doz. 45 cts.; \$3.00 per 100.

CHICAGO WHITE. White, lavender marking in throat; extra fine. Each 8 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; \$5.00 per 100.

Empress of India. Deep maroon with lighter markings. Each 9 cts.; doz. 85 cts.; per 100 \$6.

Europa. Gigantic flowers of purest white; the spikes are very broad, three flowers usually appearing together in a line. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland. White with faint tintings of pale pink and delicate lavender antlers. Fine. Each 9 cts.; 85 cts. doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Halley. Very large; flowers salmon-pink, blotched, yellow and carmine; splendid. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; \$3.50 per 100.

INDEPENDENCE. Splendid deep rose pink erect spikes. Vigorous grower; extra fine. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 100, \$3.75.

Klondyke. Deep yellow; extra. Each 6 cts.; doz. 60 cts.; \$4.00 per 100.

Loveliness. Clear, creamy pink; very soft and delicate. Large spike. One of the best. Each 20 cts.; \$2.00 doz.; \$14.00 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King. Splendid light scarlet or flame-color. Fine for cutting. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; \$3.50 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. Bright light pink, with crimson blotch; large, wide-open flowers on long spikes. The grandest of all pink Gladioli. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50; \$10 per 100.

Niagara. Very large flowers, often measuring 4½ inches across; delightful créme shade, with two lower inside petals blending to canary-yellow; the throat is splashed and the lower ends of the outside petals are flushed with carmine. Each 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25; \$9.00 per 100.

WILSON'S GLADIOLI—Continued.

Panama. A new seedling of America. Very long spikes, with large, deep pink flowers, well arranged. A grand variety. Each 9 cts.; doz. 85 cts.; \$6.00 per 100.

PEACE. Very large, white, with pale violet feathering on lower petals. Plant early. Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; \$6.50 per 100.

Principes. Amaryllis-like Gladiolus. Color is a rich, glowing crimson, with blotches on the

lower petals. Each 15 cts.; dozen \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.

SCHWABEN. Yellow; finest of all. Each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100.

Victory. Clear sulphur yellow; ends of petals slightly diffused pink. Splendid, erect spikes. Each 8 cts.; doz. 75 cts.; per 100, \$5.00.

Willy Wigman. Delicate rose-tinted cream, with large, carmine-red blotch; very fine. Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100.

Wilson's Gladioli in Mixed Colors

WILSON'S EXHIBITION MIXTURE. Immense flowers of great substance; every known color and combination of colors represented in this very unusual mixture. 75 cts. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

WILSON'S RAINBOW HYBRIDS. Remarkably rich colors and shadings; spotted and blotched. 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

WILSON'S MIXED HYBRIDS. A very good mixture of many colors. 40 cts. doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS. Colors range from sulphur to chrome yellow and all shades of orange, with now and then a cream and pink amongst them. Very dainty and beautiful. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.50.

WILSON'S SUPERB DAHLIAS
FIELD - GROWN ROOTS

Culture and Care.—Dahlias will grow in almost any kind of soil, if properly cared for. If the soil is of a heavy clay texture it is well to apply some coarse material, as wood- or coal-ashes, old plaster or anything that will make it porous, giving proper drainage.

Spade the soil to a good depth as soon as practicable and again just before planting. If rich no manuring will be needed either before or after planting. If poor, broadcast any kind of manure before the first spading. Place the tubers not over 6 inches deep, and from 2 to 4 feet apart, in a position where they will receive the full benefit of the sun. Of course they will grow in a partially shaded spot, but will not be so profuse in bloom. **Always lay the tubers flat—never stand on end.**

If the soil is moderately moist when the tubers are planted there should be no need of watering until the sprouts have shown above ground, and then only during excessively dry spells. One thorough soaking once a week is enough. The soil must be kept stirred and free from weeds, but care must be exercised in cultivating not to hoe too deep or you will cut the fine, hair-like fibers which grow out for moisture and nourishment. Always stir the ground after you water Dahlias, and after every rain, so as to prevent its becoming hard and baked. As soon as the shoots appear remove all but the strongest one and pinch out the centre of that one when 2 or 3 pairs of leaves have formed, thus forcing the plant to branch below the level of the soil. After the tops have been killed by frost, dig roots and store away in a cool, dry place where they will not be subject to a direct draft, which will dry them up, or where they will not become frozen. A temperature that will keep potatoes will answer the purpose.

Prices include cost of transportation. Six of a kind at dozen rate.

Cactus Dahlias

SCARLET AND PURPLE SHADES

Aegin. Bright crimson scarlet. Each 15 cts.; dozen \$1.50.

Brunhilde. Rich plum color; large stems. Each 15 cts.; \$1.50 doz.

Gen. Buller. Dark maroon tipped white. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Mrs. H. J. Jones. Bright scarlet, tipped white. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

WHITE

Marjorie Castelton. Creamy white; fine petals. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Winsome. Pure white. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

PINK AND TERRA COTTA SHADES

Britannia. Salmon flesh color. Each 15 cts.; dozen \$1.50.

Juliet. Rosy pink shading to white. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

YELLOW AND ORANGE SHADES

Master Carl. Orange salmon; immense flower. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Prince of Yellows. Rich canary yellow. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Decorative and Show Dahlias

SCARLET AND PURPLE SHADES

Cleopatra. Velvety crimson maroon. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Souvenir de Gustav Douzon. Red; immense flowers often 8 inches across. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Black Beauty. Dark velvety maroon. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Ruby Queen. Ruby red, richly shaded. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Royal Purple. Fine, rich purple. Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

PINK SHADES

Mrs. Roosevelt. Delicate silver rose. Each 15 cts.; dozen \$1.50.

Queen Mary. Rose-pink, stiff stems; fine. Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

Princess Victoria Louise. Deep rose pink. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Orlando. Buff salmon, shaded rose and amber. Each 15 cts.; \$1.50 doz.

WHITE AND LILAC SHADES

Gloire de Lyon. Large pure white. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Perle d'Or. White, faintly tinted blush. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Ethel Maule. White, tinged lavender. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

DECORATIVE AND SHOW DAHLIAS.—
Continued.

YELLOW AND ORANGE SHADES

Tricolor. Buttercup yellow, scarlet blotches.
Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.**Yellow Duke.** Canary-yellow; flowers often 7
inches across. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

Gloire de Baark. Flesh-pink; blooms often 7
inches across. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.**Mrs. Chas. Seybold.** Deep rose pink, edged white.
Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.**Queen Wilhelmina.** Fine, pure white. Each 15
cts.; doz. \$1.50.

WILSON'S GIANT-FLOWERING CANNAS

(Indian Shot)

Cannas do well in all sections of the country, succeeding in any sunny position. For best results the beds should be spaded 2 feet deep and a liberal amount of well-decayed manure thoroughly incorporated; at all times supply water freely, being careful to insure good drainage.

Six of a kind at dozen rate. Transportation charges extra. Dormant roots only supplied.

Green foliage sorts are marked G; bronze foliage varieties, B.

Buttercup. **G.** 3 to 4 feet; large buttercup yellow flowers of great substance, 6 to 7 inches across. Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

Colossal (Wintzer's). **G.** 5 feet. Vivid scarlet flowers of immense size. A very early, profuse and persistent bloomer. A grand sort. Each 20 cts.; \$2.00 doz.

Golden Gate. **G.** 4 feet. Golden yellow flowers, richly rayed orange crimson and apricot, with deep carmine throats. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

King Humbert. **B.** 4 feet. Orange-scarlet, streaked crimson; gigantic blooms. Each 15c; dozen \$1.50.

Mont Blanc (Improved). **G.** 4 feet. Almost pure white flowers; glossy green foliage. 20 cts. each; doz. \$2.00.

Queen of Yellows. **G.** 5 feet. Enormous pure yellow flowers; splendid bedder. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Mrs. A. F. Conard. **G.** 4 feet. Salmon pink; immense flowers. Each 20 cts.; doz. \$2.00.

Marvel. **G.** 5 feet. Flowers rich buff, edged yellow; constant bloomer; distinct. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

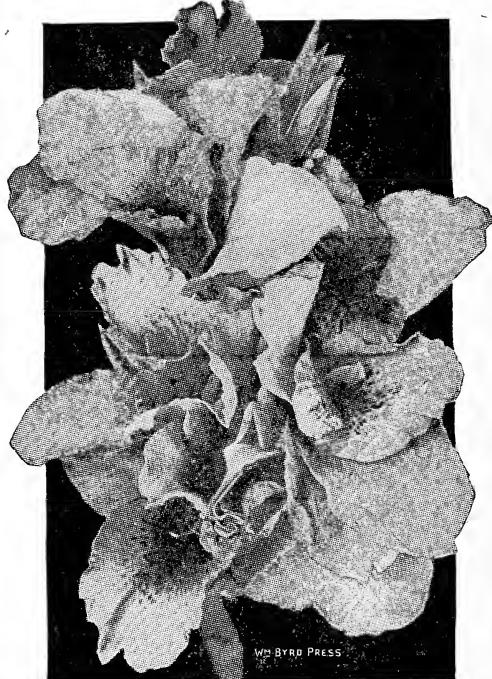
Mrs. Carl Kelsey. **G and B.** 6 to 7 feet. Enormous orange scarlet flowers, flaked golden yellow. Foliage green, edged purple. Each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00.

Wabash. **E.** 4 feet. Carmine-pink flowers of giant size. Handsome bronze foliage. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Uncle Sam. **G.** 6 feet. Orange-scarlet flowers in massive clusters; very stately. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

Wyoming. **B.** 7 feet. Orange; immense flowers, with rounded petals; very striking. Each 15 cts.; doz. \$1.50.

Cost of Transportation extra.



WM BYRD PRESS

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS

BLEEDING HEART (*Dielytra spectabilis*). Long sprays of heart-shaped flowers. Each 25 cts.; dozen \$2.50.

MADEIRA VINE ROOTS (*Mignonette Vine*). Quick-growing, with deep green leaves and white flowers; sweet-scented. Each 6 cts.; dozen 60 cts.

ELEPHANT'S EAR (*Caladium esculentum*). Immense leaves; effective in beds or singly.

Select Size. Each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00.

Extra Size. Each 15 cts.; dozen \$1.75.

Mammoth Size. Each 20 cts.; dozen \$2.25.

CINNAMON VINE ROOTS. A quick-growing vine; fragrant flowers. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.

HYACINTHUS canaliculatus. Tall spikes with large clusters of bell-shaped flowers. Fine amongst shrubbery. Each 6 cts.; doz. 60 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

MONTBRETIA. Hardy summer-flowering plants succeeding well in any good soil and in a sunny situation. Mixed, each 5 cts.; dozen 50 cts.; 100, \$3.50.

Angel Lily or Milk and Wine Lily (*Crinum fimbriatum*). Pure white fragrant flowers, with a stripe of delicate pink down each petal; blooms all summer. Each 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50.

TUBEROSES. Pure white, sweet scented flowers.

Mexican Everblooming. These have tall, stiff stems and pure white, single, delightfully fragrant flowers. They commence to bloom in May, and are a mass of white until cut down by frost. Each 7 cts.; 75 cts. doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Dwarf Double Pearl. The old-fashioned, sweet-scented kind. Each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; \$3.50 per 100.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

FOR THE LAWN, GARDEN,
FARM, ETC.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES EXTRA. ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Asparagus Knives. V-shaped. Each 45 cts.

Bamboo Canes. Natural. 6 ft. \$1.25 per 100.

Cultivator, Pull-Easy. Long handle, 9 teeth, adjustable. The most useful hand cultivator on the market. Price, each \$1.75.

Pull-Easy Junior. Same as above, but with 4 teeth only. Each 75 cts.

Dibble. Wood handle, iron point. Each 50 cts.

Forks, Short Handle, D. Heavy weight; four tines; best grade.

Manure. Each \$2.00. **Spading.** Each \$1.85.

Fumigator, "Eureka."

Galvanized. For burning tobacco stems. See Fig. 4.

No. 1. Holds $\frac{1}{2}$ peck. Each \$2.10.

No. 2. Holds 1 peck. Each \$3.00.

Garden Lines. Finest braided. 100 feet \$2.00.

Garden Line Reel. Extra strong. Holds 100 feet. Each \$1.00.

Glazing Points. Tiger. 75 cts. box (1,000).

Grassing Wax. Best. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.

Grass Hooks or Sickels. Good quality. Each 60 cts.

Grass Edging Knives. Halfmoon shape, without handle. Each \$1.00.

Grass Sod Tamers. Weight 20 lbs. Price \$1.50 each.

HOES—

Socket Draw—6-in. 85 cts.; 7-in. 95 cts.; 8-in. \$1.10.

Warren Heart-shaped. 7-in. \$1.00.

English Push, or Scuffle. No handle. 7-inch, \$1.00; 8-inch, \$1.10.

Hose, Rubber, "Palisade." $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 2-ply, corrugated; best quality, moulded, 50-ft. lengths coupled. A durable hose that will give absolute satisfaction. Couplings 40 cts set extra. Per foot, 20 cts.

Hose Clamps. Galvanized. Adjustable. Each 6 cts.; doz. 60 cts.

Hose Couplings, Brass. For $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose. Per set, 45 cts.

Hose Holders, Sykes. Made of twisted galvanized wire. Each 25 cts.

Hose Menders, Cooper's. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 15 cts. each; dozen \$1.50; $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 15 cts. each; dozen \$1.50.

Hose Nozzles. Boston Graduating. Each 75 cts.

Hose Washers, Rubber. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 20 cts. per dozen.

Hotbed Mats. Prices on application.

Hotbed Sash. Best quality. Unglazed, 3x6 ft., or Glazed and painted. Price on application.

Lawn Sprinklers. All best quality.

"Perfect" Fountain Sprinkler. Heavy brass top, galvanized bottom. Each 75 cts.

Tuxedo, on stand. Each \$1.25.

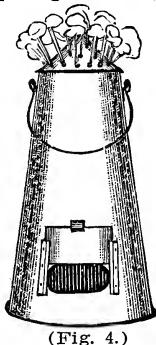
Water Witch, No. 5, on stand. Each \$1.00.

Labels, Wooden, Pot and Garden.

	Plain	Painted	Plain	Painted
100	1,000		100	1,000
4 inch	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 25	\$1 20
5 inch	25	1 20	30	1 50
6 inch	30	1 35	35	1 85
8 inch	50	4 00	60	4 50
12 inch	90	...	1 10	...
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., copper wired.	35	1 65	40	2 00

Mastica for Glazing. Gal. \$2.25.

Mole Traps, Reddick. Best of all. Each \$1.50.



(Fig. 4.)

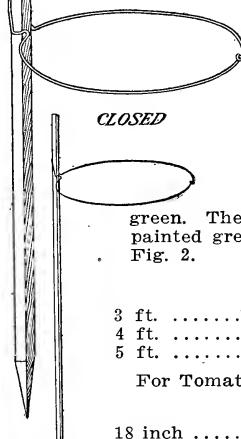
Plant Stakes, Round. Painted green.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	\$0 30	1,75	
2 feet	40	2 75	
3 feet	70	5 00	
4 feet	100	7 50	
5 feet, heavy	125	12 50	
6 feet, heavy	200	14 50	

Plant Support "Adjusto."

A simple, unbreakable, and cheap support, which will last a lifetime. Adjustable to any height, to conform to plant's growth. Indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Dahlias, etc. The stake is of hard wood, painted

green. The heavy spring wire is also painted green and will not rust. See Fig. 2.



	Each.	Doz.
3 ft.	\$0 15	1 75
4 ft.	18	2 00
5 ft.	20	2 25

For Tomatoes, Dahlias, Roses, Etc.

	Each.	Doz.
18 inch	\$0 10	1 00
24 inch	12	1 20

(Fig. 2.) For Carnations, Etc., Etc.

Pruners, Tree. Crucible steel. Very best.

Orchard King. Each \$4.00.

Kansas. 7 ft. Each \$4.00.

Happy Thought. 6 ft., \$2.25; 8 ft., \$2.50.

Detroit. 6 ft., \$2.25; 8 ft., \$2.50.

Powder Dusters—Acre-an-Hour. Each 75 cts. **Cyclone.** Each 25 cts. **Floradora.** Each 35 cts.

Raffia. For tying. Price on application.

Rakes, Steel Garden. 14 teeth, 85 cts.; 16 teeth, 95 cts.

Wood, Lawn. 3 steel bows, 24 teeth, 75 cts.

Scythe Stones, Pike Lectro, flat. Each 15 cts. **Sir Pike, English-round.** 25 cts. each.

Shears, Border. Without wheel. 8-in. \$3.00; 9-in. \$3.75.

With wheel. 8-in., \$3.75; 9-in., \$4.00.

Hedge, with notch. 9-in., \$2.25; 10-in., \$2.75.

Shears, Pruning. 9 inch. Good. 60 cts. each. **Ladies' Nickel Plated.** 6 in., \$1.25 each.

Grape. For thinning; black handles. 75c. each.

Grass. Polished. $\frac{5}{12}$ -in., 65 cts. each.

Spades, Short Handle, D. Steel. \$1.85 each. **Sprayers.** See page 47.

TROWELS—

Ordinary. Concave shank. 6-in. Each 25 cts.

Transplanting. Each 20 cts.

Watering Pots—Philadelphia Style. Long spout; 2 copper roses; 6-qt. \$2.75; 8-qt. \$3.00; 10-qt. \$3.25; 12-qt. \$3.50 each.

French Model. 6-qt. \$3.00; 8-qt. \$3.25; 10-qt. \$3.75; 12-qt. \$4.00.

Weeders, Magic. 3-prong, steel, short handle. Each 15 cts. 4-prong, movable collar, long handle. Each 60 cts.

"Erado," Dandelion Killer. For injecting gasoline or salt solution into the hearts of the plants, thus entirely eradicating them. Galvanized iron cylinder, brass tip, iron handle. Each 75 cts. All brass, each \$1.00.



SPRAY PUMPS AND ATTACHMENTS

Cost of Transportation Not Included



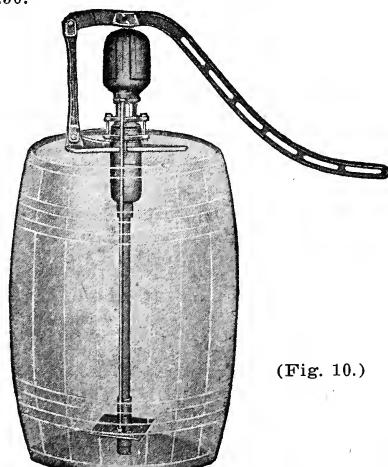
(Fig. 5.)

Auto-Spray Pump No. 5, With Knapsack Tank.

Fig. 6. Price, \$8.50. Tank, which is made of heavy galvanized iron, may be purchased separately for \$3.50. Thus, if you already have the No. 5 Pump you may purchase the tank and make a No. 5 Knapsack outfit of it.

Auto-Spray Pump No. 6. A double-acting, all-brass bucket pump. Being double-acting, it is continuous. Will handle all spraying solutions as well as whitewash and cold water paints. The best bucket pump. Fig. 15. Price, \$5.00.

Auto Spray Pump No. 40D. Hand lever pump, galvanized tank with truck and 20-inch wheels. Capacity 12 gals. For handling whitewash, cold water paint, insecticides, etc., etc. Pump solid brass, plunger type, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter; brass ball valves, suction pipe fitted with brass strainer. A high-class pump. Price, complete, \$26.50.



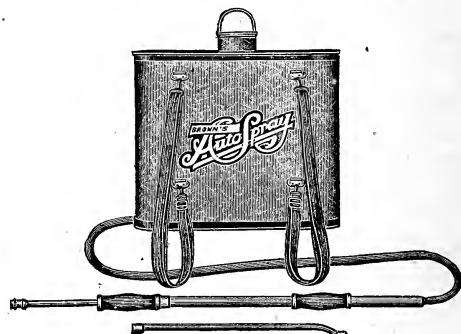
(Fig. 10.)

Auto-Spray Pump No. 1B. Brass tank with stop-cock nozzle, \$10.50; with Auto-Pop nozzle, \$11.00. 2-ft. brass extension pipe, 60 cts. extra. Brass elbow for under leaf spraying, 30 cts. extra. See Fig. 5.

Auto-Spray Pump No. 1D. Galvanized tank with stop-cock nozzle \$7.00, with Auto-Pop nozzle, \$7.50. Fig. 5. Brass elbow for under leaf spraying, 30 cts. extra.

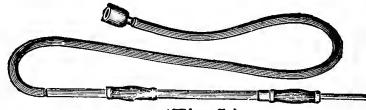
Auto-Spray Pump No. 5. A double-acting continuous sprayer for trees, shrubs and garden crops. Very strong. All brass. Price, each \$5.00.

Auto-Spray Pump No. 41D. (Barrel Pump). A splendid pump for use in the orchard. Will handle all heavy solutions. It is constructed of heavy castings, with seamless brass plunger 2 inches in diameter. Outfit consists of pump, barrel, 15 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch discharge hose, 8-foot iron extension and Non-Clog Junior Nozzle. Fig. 10. Price, complete, \$33.50.

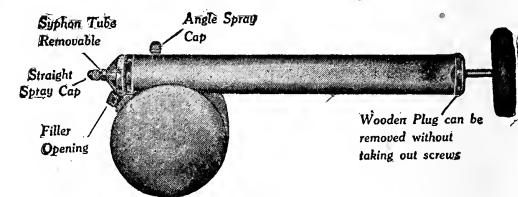


(Fig. 6.)

Auto-Spray Pump, No. 21P. Tin. Capacity 1 pt. Each 45 cts.



(Fig. 7.)



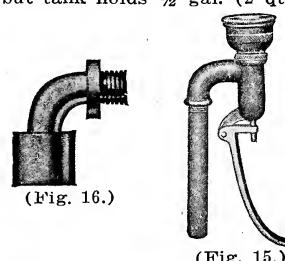
(Fig. 3.)

Auto-Spray Pump No. 25C. Continuous Sprayer. Brass tank, 1 qt. capacity. Each \$1.50. Fig. 3.

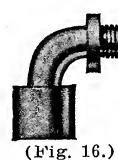
Auto-Spray Pump No. 25B. Same as No. 25C, but tank is galvanized. Each \$1.25.

Auto-Spray Pump No. 25A. Same as No. 25C, but is all tin. Each \$1.00.

Auto-Spray Pump No. 25D. Same as No. 25B, but tank holds $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. (2 qts.). Each \$1.50.



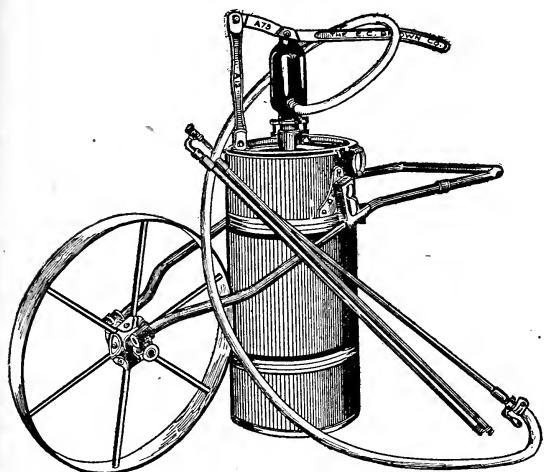
(Fig. 15.)



(Fig. 16.)



(Fig. 14.)

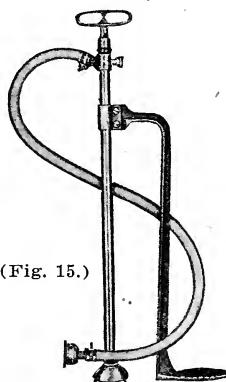


(Fig. 9.)

Auto-Spray Pump No. 22A. All tin. Capacity about 1 qt. Each 50 cts.

SPRAY NOZZLES:

Auto Spray No. 1. All brass. Fig. 8. Each 75 cts.



(Fig. 15.)

Auto Pop No. 1. All brass. Fig. 15. Each \$2.00. Nozzle only.

Auto Pop No. 1, with hose and fittings. Each \$2.50.

Stop Cock. All brass. Fig. 16. Each 75 cts. Nozzle only.

Stop Cock. With hose and fittings. Each \$2.00.

Brass Extension Pipes, 2 feet. Each 60 cts.

Two-Row Attachments. All brass—

With 1 Auto No. 1 nozzle. Each \$1.50.

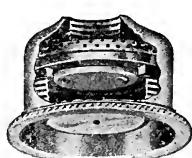
With 2 Auto No. 1 nozzles. Fig. 12. Each \$2.25.



(Fig. 12.)



(Fig. 13.)



(Fig. 8.)

Strainers. Solid brass; for straining solutions. Fig. 13. Each \$1.50.

Elbows. Solid brass. A necessary attachment for under-leaf spraying. Fig. 14. Each 30 cts.

COLDWELL LAWN MOWERS

(Guaranteed)

All prices subject to market changes.

We are omitting any lengthy descriptions of the mowers offered here, because the name "Coldwell" is your guarantee that they are all the best that can be produced in their respective classes.

Improved Horse Lawn Mower

Furnished complete (with the exception of the 25-inch) with seat, shafts and side-draft attachment. Made regularly with four blades, but we can also furnish them with six blades at \$10.00 each extra.

25 inch (no seat or shafts), 4 blade...	\$ 65.00
30 inch (complete), 4 blade.....	90.00
35 inch (complete), 4 blade.....	110.00
40 inch (complete), 4 blade.....	138.00

Improved Excelsior Roller Mower

Especiallly adapted for cutting putting-greens, lawns and borders.

	4 blades.	6 blades.
12 inch	\$16.00	\$17.00
14 inch	18.00	19.00
16 inch	20.00	21.00
18 inch	22.00	23.00

Inter-State Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower

10-Inch Wheel, 4 Blades

A high-grade, high-wheel, ball-bearing lawn mower at a low price. Everything first class. 14 inch.. \$10.00. 16 inch.. \$10.50. 18 inch.. \$11.00

Metropolitan Lawn Mower. 10-in. wheels, 4 blades. A light but strong high wheel parallel bearing mower, guaranteed to give service and satisfaction.

14 inch.. \$9.00. 16 inch.. \$9.50. 18 inch.. \$10.00.

Newport Lawn Mower. 9-inch wheels, 4 blades.

A splendid medium priced machine, made of the same high-grade steel that is used in the most expensive Coldwell Mowers.

14 inch.. \$8.00. 16 inch.. \$8.50. 18 inch.. \$9.00.

Colonial Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower

8-inch wheels, 4 blades.

A first-class ball-bearing machine, at a medium price. Made throughout of best materials.

14 inch.....\$7.50. 16 inch.....\$8.00.

Cadet Lawn Mower. 8-in. wheels, 3 blades. Positively the best cheap Lawn Mower on the market. Will do good work and give absolute satisfaction. 14 inch, \$6.50. 16 inch, \$7.00.

Electric Lawn Trimmer and Edger. Made of best grade steel and iron. Works on the same principle as a horse clipper. With this little machine you can trim close to your walls and flower beds with ease and without stooping. Each \$4.00.



Water-Ballast (or Sand) Rollers
"ANY WEIGHT"

Roller bearing, easy running. Best made.

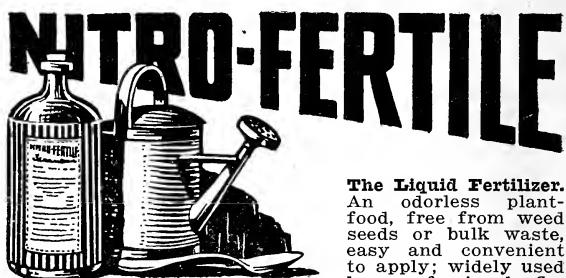
1824	76 lbs. empty, 275 to 425 lbs. filled...	\$12.00
1827	80 lbs. empty, 320 to 500 lbs. filled...	12.50
2427	103 lbs. empty, 480 to 780 lbs. filled...	15.00
2430	115 lbs. empty, 565 to 900 lbs. filled...	16.50

Can also be furnished with counter-poise handle for \$2.00 each extra.

**Planet Jr.
Drills, Seeders,
Etc., Etc.**

We carry a complete line
at market prices.

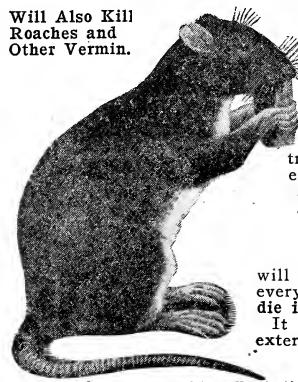
Send for Catalog



The Liquid Fertilizer.
An odorless plant-food, free from weed seeds or bulk waste, easy and convenient to apply; widely used by professional florists and growers.

Contains 2% Nitrogen, 3% Phosphoric Acid and 3% Potash. Being liquid, it is instantly available as plant-food, and therefore quick in action. It can be used every few weeks throughout the growing season. Will keep indefinitely. One quart fertilizes 1,500 square feet. One gallon is sufficient for the average lawn and garden for the entire season. Directions for use on each bottle. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 35 cts.; pint 60 cts.; quart \$1.00; gallon \$3.00.

Will Also Kill
Roaches and
Other Vermin.



DON'T LET THE RATS AND MICE Eat You Out of House and Home.

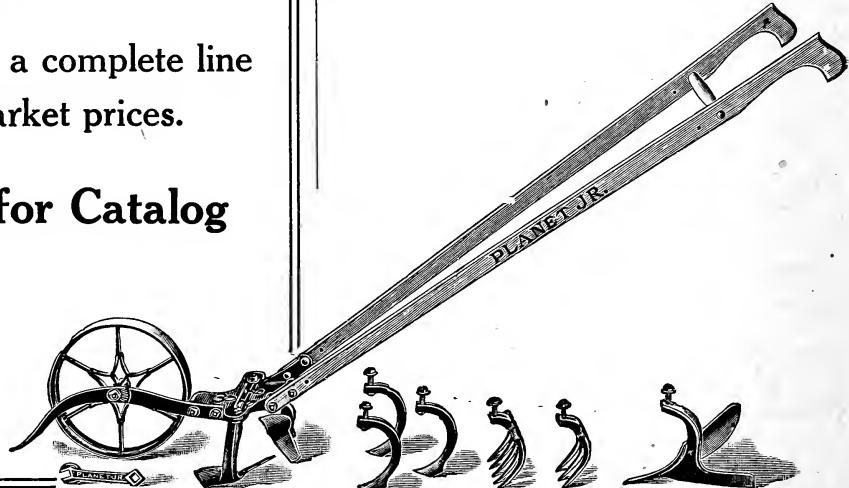
They destroy annually \$200,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, other valuable merchandise, cause many disastrous fires, spread disease, etc.

RAT BIS-KIT PASTE

(In Tubes)

will rid you of these pests every time—and they won't die in the house or barn.

It is the best of all rat exterminators and the easiest to use. No mixing, no spreading; no muss or fuss or trouble. Full directions for use on tube. Price per tube 25c.



Plan Your VICTORY GARDEN Early



ORDER SHEET

J. J. WILSON SEED CO., Inc.

79 Orange St., NEWARK, N. J.

Name _____

Please forward by -

State here if wanted by Express, Freight or Mail.

Post Office-

Express Office.

If different from P. O.

County—

State.

Amount Inclosed, \$.

Date-

PLEASE NOTE

**WE DELIVER FREE
ANYWHERE IN THE
U. S. ALL SEEDS BY
THE PACKET,
OUNCE, QUARTER
POUND AND POUND
EXCEPT WHERE
OTHERWISE NOTED**

AUTO-SPRAY No. 6

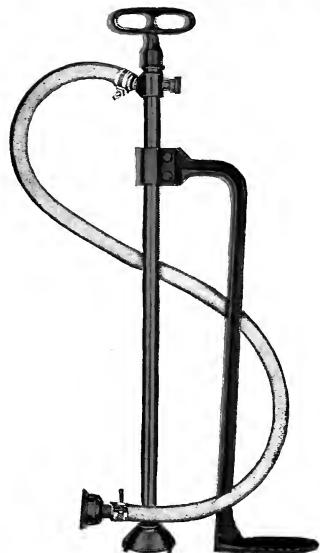
is equipped with malleable iron foot-rest, with a clearance of 16 inches, big, easy-grip iron handle. Brass suction strainer is made of brass casting and screen of large surface. The hose is 3 feet in length and is of extra quality.

Each pump is furnished with two nozzles, one for solid stream and the other for throwing a fine mist spray. The mist-spraying nozzle is fitted with a screen to prevent clogging.

*Auto-Spray No. 6, complete
as described above*

\$5.50

J. J. WILSON SEED CO.
Orange St.
Newark, N. J.



Advantages of this pump described on the inside of this circular. AUTO-SPRAY No. 6 is guaranteed to be mechanically perfect and give satisfaction in every case.

AUTO-SPRAY No. 6

*"In a Class
By Itself"*

FIRST —

Double Acting

The pump sprays perfectly on both the up and down strokes. About one-half the energy is required as with an ordinary pump and the spray is continuous. Besides saving labor, this pump saves considerable time.

SECOND —

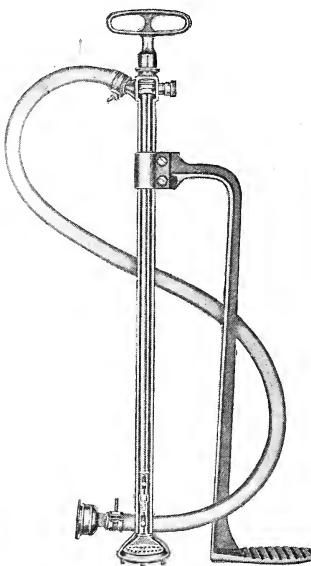
High Pressure

Cylinder of this pump is very small in diameter, necessitating but little effort to generate a pressure of 200 pounds. There are very few pumps manufactured that can be guaranteed for this high pressure.

THIRD —

Strainer in Intake and Discharge

This pump is equipped with a brass suction strainer as well as the strainer in the nozzle; hence, any sediment or dirt is twice prevented from clogging the nozzle. This advantage is apparent to anyone who has used a bucket pump.



FOURTH —

Made of Brass

The pump and valves complete, are made entirely of brass. For that reason this pump lasts much longer than a bucket pump made of other material.

FIFTH —

Adaptability

This pump is equipped with a foot-rest 16 inches high, enabling the operator to use almost any bucket or container. This is an advantage when you realize that with a good many bucket pumps it is necessary to purchase a special pail.

SIXTH —

Accessibility

Last, but not least, this powerful pump can be taken apart by anyone without using a pair of pliers and reassembled without any tools. The cylinder of this pump can be cleaned as easily as a gun barrel. It is not necessary to carry a tool kit when this pump is being used.

DILUTIONS:

TO PRODUCE A DILUTION OF "1 TO 800:"

Use 1 pint of "Black Leaf 40" to each 100 gallons of water
Or, about $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonfuls to each gallon of water.

TO PRODUCE A DILUTION OF "1 TO 1000:"

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of "Black Leaf 40" to each 100 gallons of water
Or, about 1 heaping teaspoonful to each gallon of water.

TO PRODUCE A DILUTION OF "1 TO 1200:"

Use $\frac{1}{3}$ pint of "Black Leaf 40" to each 75 gallons of water
Or, about $\frac{4}{5}$ teaspoonful to each gallon of water.

TO PRODUCE A DILUTION OF "1 TO 1600:"

Use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of "Black Leaf 40" to each 100 gallons of water
Or, about $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful to each gallon of water.

TO PRODUCE A DILUTION OF "1 TO 2500:"

Use $\frac{1}{5}$ pint of "Black Leaf 40" to each 80 gallons of water
Or, about $\frac{3}{5}$ teaspoonful to each gallon of water.

SOAP AS A SPREADER.

In order to assist the "Black Leaf 40" to penetrate to and thoroughly wet the insect, it is advisable when spraying with "Black Leaf 40" alone to add 3 to 4 pounds of dissolved soap to every 100 gallons of spray. When using "Black Leaf 40" in combination with other sprays, do not use soap.

PACKING and PRICES.

1-oz. bottle	\$.25	makes 6 gallons of spray.
½-lb. tin	.75	makes 40 to 120 gallons of spray.
2-lb. tin	2.50	makes 160 to 400 gallons of spray.
10-lb. tin	10.75	makes 800 to 2500 gallons of spray.

Manufactured By

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Company,
Incorporated
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE BY
J. J. WILSON SEED CO., Inc.
29 Orange St., Near Broad
NEWARK, N. J.

Form 261—251711

SPRAYING WITH

"BLACK LEAF 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is a concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40% of nicotine by weight. It is perfectly soluble in cold water; does not clog the nozzle nor corrode the spray outfit; can be combined and applied with Lime-Sulphur, Bordeaux, Pyrox, Arsenate of Lead, Atomic Sulphur and such sprays. It is highly recommended by State and Government Experiment Stations.

REGARDING INSECTS.

There are two distinct classes of insects—the "chewing" (eating) kind and the "sucking" kind. The "chewing" insects, such as beetles, caterpillars, etc., can be destroyed by spraying the foliage with a poison, like Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, which kill when eaten. On the other hand, the "sucking" insects feed by inserting their sharp, slender beaks into the interior of the leaf, blossom, etc. They can not eat plant tissue, hence can not eat poisons. They must therefore be destroyed with a preparation which kills by coming into contact with their bodies; in other words, by a "contact" insecticide. The most common sucking insects, with soft bodies, are the aphids (plant lice), thrips and leaf-hoppers. They may be effectively controlled with "Black Leaf 40."

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A BRIEF "BLACK LEAF 40" SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANTS	INSECTS	PARTS ATTACKED	DILUTE "B. L. 40"	WHEN TO SPRAY	REMARKS
APPLE	Green and Rosy Aphis	Leaves, fruit, twigs. (Fire blight is spread by aphids.)	1 to 1000	In Spring, when buds show green tips and aphids are unprotected by foliage.	For later treatments, spray when aphids are noticed; before the leaves are curled, if practicable. Write for Bulletin 14-N.
	Woolly Aphis	Branches, trunk, twigs, roots	1 to 800	When insects are present. Also in Fall to protect roots. Dip or spray nursery stock.	For insects on roots of growing trees, remove soil and saturate roots with same formula. Write for Bulletin 14-N.
	Leaf-hopper	Leaves, twigs, fruit	1 to 1000	When young hoppers are present.	Can be combined with Lime-Sulphur, Lead Arsenate and Bordeaux.
	Red Bug	Leaves, fruit	1 to 800	When blossoms show pink; and When blossoms fall.	Can be combined with Lime-Sulphur, Lead Arsenate and Bordeaux when applied for scab and codling moth.
PEAR	Psylla	Leaves, fruit, tender shoots	1 to 1000	For "Flies:" On warm sunny days in late Fall or early Spring. For Young: About time blossoms drop.	Spraying for "flies" is the most effective. Repeat the application against the young if necessary.
	False Tarnished Plant Bug	Leaves, fruit	1 to 1000	When blossoms are dropping.	Spray thoroughly.
	Thrips	Buds, flowers, leaves, fruit	1 to 1600, or 1 to 1000	When buds open; and after blossoms drop, if insects still present.	If 1-1600 dilution is used, add 5 gallons miscible oil to every 200 gallons of spray.
PEACH PLUM CHERRY	Black, Green and Mealy Aphis	Leaves, twigs	1 to 800	When buds open in the Spring, and again when insects are present.	Spray before the leaves begin to curl, if practicable.
CUR-RANT GOOSE-BERRY	Aphis	Leaves, shoots	1 to 1000	When insects are first present.	Use an angle nozzle in order to spray under sides of leaves.
	Four-lined Leaf Bug	Buds, leaves, twigs	1 to 800	When bugs are small and red.	After bugs have become large, yellow and striped, the spray will not be effective.
GRAPE	Leaf-hopper	Under surface of leaves	1 to 1600	When greatest number of young hoppers are present.	Write for Bulletin 13-M. Black rot is spread by the leaf-hopper.
CITRUS FRUIT	Thrips	Fruit, flowers, leaves	1 to 1600	Florida: Just before blossoms open. California: Several times in Spring, once in Fall.	Add 2½ gallons Lime-Sulphur to every 200 gallons of spray.
HOPS	Aphis	Leaves, cones	1 to 2500		Write for Bulletin 3-L.
VEGE-TABLES FLOWERS SHRUBS	Aphis, Thrips, Leaf-hoppers	Leaves, stems, blossoms	1 to 1000	Spray when insects appear.	Repeat application as necessary. Spray carefully; wet underside of leaves.

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The price of The Farm Journal is \$1.00 for 5 years; but since we believe that to read this wide-awake farm and household paper is the greatest benefit to our friends and patrons, and so indirectly to us, we have persuaded the publishers to make us this

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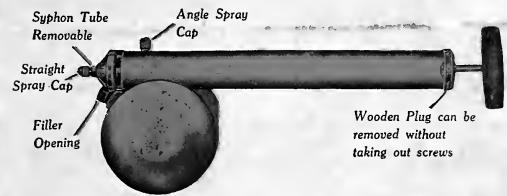
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NOT GOOD FOR RENEWALS; SEE OTHER SIDE



Continuous Atomizer



Capacity either 1 or 2 quarts

The Auto-Spray No. 25 operates continuously on both the up and down stroke and throws a fine misty spray.

Will handle all solutions, insecticides and disinfectants. Used in the greenhouse, kitchen garden, window garden, for rose bushes, and in the poultry house.

Pump cylinder $12'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter, retinned by special process and is non-corrosive where it comes in contact with solution. Plunger rod $\frac{1}{4}''$ copper-plated steel.

This pump has a brass ball valve and this valve can be opened by merely unscrewing the cap. The ball can be immediately taken out and there is no danger of the sprayer becoming clogged at this point. By removing the spray cap the syphon tube can be immediately withdrawn and cleaned. There is no danger of the syphon tube becoming clogged in this pump. The filler cap is reinforced with thumb levers—easy to turn.

Two spray caps—one straight, the other at an angle for reaching under leaves or spraying directly down. Construction of tank permits the sprayer to be operated at any angle and it will not tip over when filling.

By a convenient arrangement the wooden plug that guides the handle can be taken out of the pump cylinder without removing any screws.

The Auto-Spray No. 25 is highly finished—red striped—pump cylinder in brass tone lacquer.

Auto-Spray No. 25-A 1 qt., all tin	\$1.00
Auto-Spray No. 25-B 1 qt., tin pump & galv. reservoir.	1.25
Auto-Spray No. 25-C 1 qt., tin pump & brass reservoir.	1.50
Auto-Spray No. 25-D 2 qt., tin pump & galv. reservoir.	1.65
Auto-Spray No. 25-E 2 qt., tin pump & brass reservoir.	2.00
1 qt. mach.—wt. pkd. for shipp't, 12 mach. in carton, 15 lbs.	
2 qt. mach.—wt. pkd. for shipp't, 6 mach. in carton, 15 lbs.	

J. J. WILSON SEED CO.

Orange St.

Newark, N. J.

From

J. J. WILSON SEED CO., Inc.

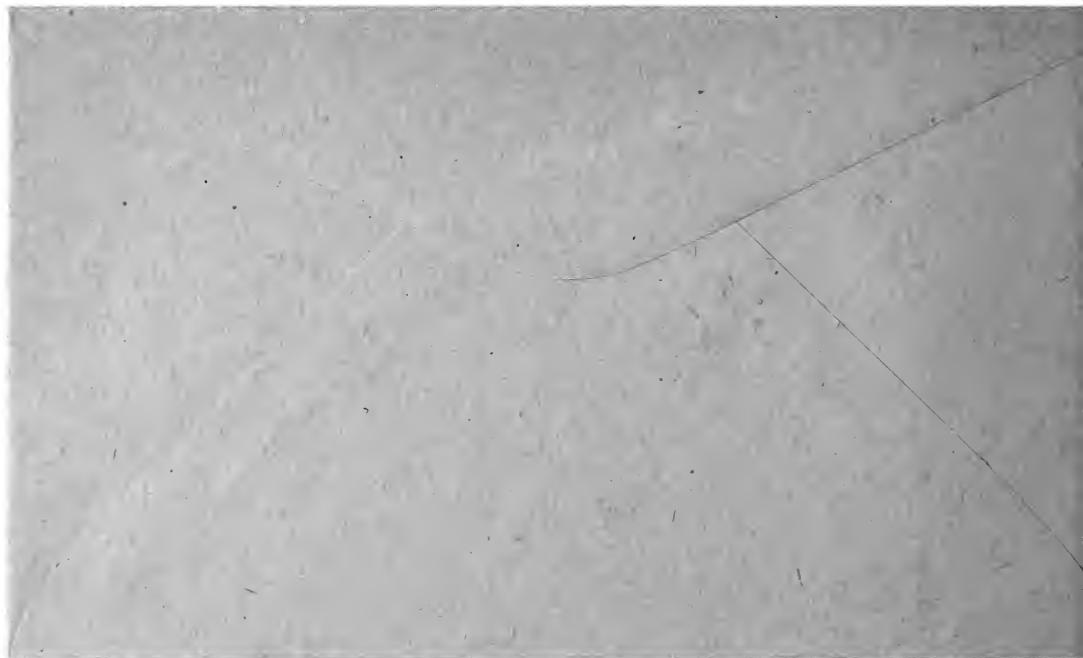
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WILSON'S QUALITY FERTILIZERS, ETC.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION EXTRA. ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Garden Fertilizer. A safe and reliable food and stimulant for foliage and flowering plants and for vegetables and outdoor plants of every description. 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 55 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Fruit-Tree Fertilizer. Scatter a little around the roots of those starved looking Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum or other fruit trees and wash in well with watering can or hose. 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 55 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Lawn Dressing. A complete fertilizer and plant-food in soluble form. Its application early in the spring produces a rapid, strong and continuous growth. Apply before a rain or wash in with a hose. 10-lb. bag (enough for a plot 20x50 feet) 55 cts.; 25-lb. bag (for 25x100 feet) \$1.25; 50-lb. bag (for 50x100 feet) \$2.25; 100-lb. bag (for 100x100 feet, about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) \$4.00.

Muriate of Potash. Lb. 40 cts. By pound only.

Nitrate of Soda. Hastens maturity of crops. Quickly soluble. Do not apply until plants are above ground. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00. For liquid use 1 oz. to a gallon or five pounds to eighty gallons of water.

Acid Phosphate. Contains 14% available phosphoric acid. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 25 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Pure Bone Meal. Fine for rose-culture and for plants of every kind. Splendid for mixing with potting soil. Finely pulverized; decomposes quickly. 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. A pure natural manure, unequalled for mixing with potting soil, for lawns, and for the garden. For liquid manure, use two to three pounds to five gallons of water. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 55 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Agricultural Lime. Apply at the rate of about 10 pounds to 100 square feet, or 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre for garden and field crops. For putting greens, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to the green 100 feet square. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 25 lbs. 70 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$1.85.

Wood-Ashes, Hardwood, Unleached. 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

INSECTICIDES and REMEDIES FOR PLANT DISEASES

COST OF TRANSPORTATION EXTRA. ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Arsenate of Lead. (Paste.) For all leaf-eating insects. Use two or three pounds to fifty gallons of water. 1-lb. tin 45 cts.; 2-lb. tin 80 cts.; 5-lb. tin \$1.75.

Black-Leaf 40. Destroys sucking insects of all kinds. A highly concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Directions on package. 1-oz. bottle 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin 75 cts.; 2-lb. tin \$2.50; 10-lb. tin \$10.75.

Bordeaux Mixture, or Fungi-Bordo. For all fungous diseases. Paste, 1-lb. tin 35 cts.; 5-lb. tin \$1.35. Powder, 1-lb. tin 55 cts.; 5-lb. tin \$2.25.

Bordeaux-Lead. Paste. Safest spray for leaf-eating insects; prevents blight and fungous diseases, without injury, on all kinds of plants. 1-lb. tin 40 cts.; 5-lb. tin \$1.50.

Cal-Arsenate. A really good substitute for Paris Green; safer to use and much cheaper. Effective against all chewing insects. Powder. 1-lb. tins 55 cts.

Fish-Oil Soap. (Also called Whale-Oil Soap.) For washing trees and destroying insects on the bark. 1-lb. box 25 cts.

Fly Oil, "Crown" Brand. A safe and reliable liquid containing no chemicals. Will keep away flies, mosquitoes, lice, etc., from animals of all kinds. Gal. can \$1.00; case of 6 gals. \$5.00.

Grape Dust, Hammond's. For mildew on grapes, blight, etc.; 1-lb. carton 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion. For cabbage worms, scale, caterpillars, rose bugs, etc. Qt. 75 cts.

Nico-Fume Liquid. For spraying and fumigating. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.50; 4 lbs. \$5.50; 8 lbs. \$10.50.

Lime-Sulphur, S-W. A combination of lime and sulphur, for San José and other scale. Liquid,

qt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 55 cts.; gal. 75 cts.; 5 gals. \$2.75. Dry, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and up @ 25 cts. lb.

Nico-Fume Tobacco Paper. Paper strongly saturated with nicotine. 24 sheets 85 cts.; 144 sheets \$4.00; 288 sheets \$7.50.

Slug-Shot, Hammond's. For destroying potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Will destroy rose slugs, aphides, green fly, bark lice, etc. 3-oz. box 10 cts.; 8-oz. box 20 cts.

Thrip Juice No. 2 Hammond's. Effective against aphis, red spider, mealy bug, soft scale and sucking insects generally. Dilute 1 part to 40 of water. Pt. 75 cts.; qt. \$1.25.

Tobacco Dust. For dusting. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 65 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; bale of about 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Tree Tanglefoot. A sticky substance applied directly to the bark, to protect trees against climbing insect pests. One pound will make a band 7 to 8 feet long. 1-lb. can 50 cts.; 3 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$4.25.

Weed and Ivy Killer, Hammond's. For killing weeds, poison ivy, grass, etc., in paths, gutters, roadsides, tennis-courts, etc. One gallon of Weed Killer to sixteen to twenty gallons of water. Qt. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.30; gal. \$2.00.

Copper Solution. For mildew and blight and rust on fruits, flowers and vegetables. Dilute with water 100 to 1, and spray. Qt. \$1.25.

Lemon Oil. For destroying scale, caterpillars, mealy bugs, etc. Directions on can. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 30 cts.; pint 60 cts.; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.00.



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Established 1913

